DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS REPORTED

AU261953 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered his State of the Union speech to the U.S. Congress dealing with the internal and foreign policy course of his administration in the current year. We still have problems, numberous problems, Reagan stated. But he tried to keep silent about the fact that his economic program, loudly proclaimed as the savior of the situation, has led to the biggest economic decline in the United States in the postwar period. The proposals that he made to escape this situation show that the main preoccupation of the U.S. President is to secure additional funds for the military budget and to increase the arsenal of weapons. At the same time, it has been reported that the U.S. Administration has drafted plans to make a further cut of $30 billion in social funds.

As for Washington's foreign policy, the U.S. President repeated his stale calls for peace and disarmament, but stressed that his administration's strategy for peace must be based on the economic and military might of the United States.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR TURKEY

AU261937 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Sokrat Plaka, deputy foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left today for a friendly visit to Turkey at the invitation of Ercument Yavuzalp, undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Turkey.

HEALTH, COMMUNAL, JUDICIARY COMMISSIONS MEET

AU201513 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Permanent Commission for Health and Communal Services of the People's Assembly held a meeting today in which it discussed the draft laws for the 1983 draft plan and budget. It was informed by Minister of Health Comrade Ajli Alushani, in his report, about the achievements made in the health sector, especially in the field of disease prevention and hygiene, desinged to further raise the care and standard of health services to the people.

The deputies also listened to the report by Minister of Communal Economy Comrade Kudret Arapi on the work done in this sector during 1982 for the fulfillment of plan and budget tasks. They demanded the necessary explanations, especially for implementing the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and those set by the People's Assembly in June last year for further improving and extending communal services in the countryside and city. On this basis, a number of tasks were emphasized to further raise the level of organizational and management work and to implement qualitatively and in a timely manner the tasks set for this sector.

The Judiciary Commission of the People's Assembly also met today. It discussed the draft laws which will be presented to the People's Assembly for approval. [words indistinct] and the other respective commissions, it made some observations and suggestions for fulfilling the projects presented. The commissions also approved their work programs for 1983.

STATE OF UNION ADDRESS SHOWS POLITICAL 'STAGNANCY'

AU261516 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 26 Jan 83

["Cannot Deceive Anyone" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 28 (BTA) -- Observer Tyodor Stoyanov, --- Reagan's formula of a "zero option" in the field of nuclear range missiles is tending, irrespective of his expectations, to a zero political sounding. This impression has become particularly stronger after last night's presidential address to the Congress when, explaining the theses of the White House of reaching an agreement in the field of the armaments, he laid emphasis on the "zero" version once again.

This stagnancy in the President's thinking is in full contrast to the strivings of the sober-minded politicians and of the broad popular masses in the West for finding out flexible formulae for reaching an agreement in Geneva, and as long as this is still possible.

In a world whose feature is dynamism, the stagnation in the political thinking does not add any prestige to statesmen, especially after the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty, a remarkable initiative of the socialist countries for finding a ford towards a balanced disarmament.

The common denominator of the co-existence of the two opposite blocs is the balance of powers. Without this point of support co-existence seems to be put under a growing doubt. This truth is getting understood by an ever increasing number of politicians and common people. And while their number is increasing as is the echo of the Prague Declaration, in Washington the line of reflection is such as if for them the concept balance means superiority for the USA and NATO.

The American relapses in the sphere of thinking, associated with stepping up the nuclear arms race, are acquiring a particularly drastic character. After last night's address, next in a series comes the same question: Till when will the White House be disregarding both the realities of the atomic age and the main principle of the parity between powers as the only permanent basis for peace?

The peaceful verbosity which accompanies the course towards opposition, cannot deceive anyone but that who wants to be deceived. This verbosity serves as a shield to conceal formulae, not applicable for our epoch, of a policy from the position of strength as regards the USSR and the socialist countries.

Obviously the ultimatum, disguised or masked, is not and cannot be the adequate political language of looking for coexistence and peace in the conditions of approximately equal powers and possibilities between the blocs, between the USSR and the USA. History knows cases when, not for good, statesmen lag behind their subjects in their political thinking. It would be a nice thing if those in the U.S. capital are reminded of that.

BTA DIRECTOR TRAYKOV COMMENTS ON ANTONOV CASE

PM260943 Madrid ABC in Spanish 21 Jan 83 p 17

[Interview with BTA Director Boyan Traykov by Jose Maria Vera in Madrid; date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Bulgaria has leaped to prominence in the news following the Italian judiciary's charges in connection with the Bulgarian secret services' implication in the attack on the pope. What is Sofia's official position?

[Answer] The Bulgarian Government categorically denies any kind of involvement in the attack on the pope, since terrorist acts are opposed not only to its strategy but also to its principles and political practice, which is aimed at strengthening active involvement in the antiterrorist struggle.

[Question] Nevertheless, this explanation does not automatically rule out Antonov's involvement in the attack.

[Answer] Antonov is innocent. Nobody in Bulgaria entrusted him with the mission of organizing and carrying out the attack on John Paul II. Therefore the Bulgarian Government and Antonov himself, as an individual, have nothing to do with the attack in St Peter's Square.

[Question] Ali Agca, who actually fired the shots at the pope, insists that Antonov helped him with the preparations.

[Answer] Agca persists with his accusations but provides no definite proof to support them. According to Agca, Antonov accompanied him to St Peter's Square several times and had the job of assisting the Turk's escape once the attack was over. However, Ivanov Antonov's alibi is watertight. First, on the day of the attack and at the time it took place Antonov was in his office, and 10 people -- both Bulgarians and Italians -- can corroborate this. On the previous days, 11 and 12 May -- when Agca claims Antonov accompanied him to the scene of the attack to plan the last details -- the Bulgarian official was at Rome airport awaiting a plane and at a Bulgarian Embassy reception, respectively. His signature appears on the mail receipt, in the first instance, and in the second, over 200 people saw him at the diplomatic reception.

[Question] But it does seem particularly significant that, despite his release by two Turkish rightwing extremists, Agca went to Sofia.

[Answer] This is the theory of the Western press. According to this version of events, Agca was helped in his escape by two members of the "Gray Wolves," who hid him for some time in Turkey. He subsequently moved to Iran and then ended up in Bulgaria. But I stress that this is the Western press version. We are not so sure how long he really spent in Sofia. The Bulgarian police were unaware of Agca's entry into the country.

[Question] Agca's presence in Sofia seems proven, though it seems difficult to accept that anyone could spend a long time in Bulgaria without the authorities' knowledge.

[Answer] This is a very common "error of assessment" in the West. Bulgaria is not a police state. We do not have a system to supervise foreigners. Furthermore, the Bulgarian authorities received no notification from the Turkish police of the possibility of Agca's coming to Sofia. Therefore he was able to enter Bulgaria without drawing attention to himself.

[Question] Can the Bulgarian Government offer any further information proving Antonov's innocence?

[Answer] We cannot offer any new information because we do not know what formal charge is being made against Antonov. We have received no official communications about charges made against him.

[Question] Sofia argues that the Italian Government's accusations reflect an attempt to discredit the Eastern bloc. What basis does the Bulgarian Government have for such an assertion?

[Answer] It emerges from our analysis that "somebody" has attempted to distort the normalization process in Poland by creating in Polish people's minds the impression that we tried to assassinate the pope.

[Question] An attempt by whom?

[Answer] It is primarily in the interests of the United States, which wants to tell the Western public: "Look at what the Bulgarians are doing."

[Question] Only the Bulgarians?

[Answer] Obviously it is a general attack on the Warsaw Pact, and especially on Russians.

[Question] With what aim, in Sofia's opinion?

[Answer] At a time when Euromissile deployment is being discussed, the United States is trying to sow mistrust among the peoples of the West so they will feel obliged to adopt these measures and thus to be able to justify its aim. It is a general campaign to discredit the Eastern bloc governments and to encourage the Western peoples' rejection of the socialist community, thus isolating the Western communist parties.

[Question] Be that as it may, it seems an excessively naive ruse for a U.S. initiative.

[Answer] Indeed, the affair has been organized very clumsily. This is the characteristic style of the CIA. "They" usually act this way. They carry something out directly, neglecting details. In fact they are once again demonstrating their total ignorance of Europe.

[Question] Can the Bulgarian Government officially accuse the CIA of instigating and planning the "Bulgarian connection?"

[Answer] Yes, of course. Analysis of the information at our disposal enables me to assure you that this is the Bulgarian Government's official impression.

[Question] The Western press has accused the USSR of trying, via the Bulgarian secret services, to destabilize Italian society and in general the entire Western sociopolitical structure.

[Answer] This charge is totally unfounded. The Eastern bloc countries want to encourage Western Europe's breakaway from the United States. But this necessitates the existence of a strong Europe that never needs to have recourse to Washington.

## EFFORTS TO COMBAT DRUG SMUGGLING HIGHLIGHTED

AU261530 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 26 Jan 83

["Drug Traffic-Inventive Smugglers vs Resourceful Customs Officers" -- BTA headline -- all names as received]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 26 BTA -- The Bulgarian customs officers combating drugs -- this was last night's topic of the "Luch" programme of the Bulgarian television. The number of facts already known to specialists and proving the active participation of Bulgarian customs officers in combating drug smuggling, were given again. The speaker recalled that Bulgaria was not threatened by drug addiction, that there was no Bulgarian citizen detained with drugs. There is no intercepted loans addressed to Bulgaria.

The director of the "customs house and customs control" department Nikolay Nikolov who took part in the TV show also emphasized the fact that there is no Bulgarian transport vehicle involved in drug smuggling neither in Bulgaria nor abroad.

He recalls that on January 21st, at the frontier checkpoint of Kalotina, the latest big heroin smuggling (three kilograms) was uncovered. They were run by Gulet and Domenica M. Gultur (he -- a Turkish national and she -- Italian), with a Volvo motor - car of Italian registration.

From the beginning of 1969 till 1977 Bulgarian customs officers intercepted 315 kg of morphine and 21,000 kg other drugs. In the "record" year 1976 112 smugglings of 5,120 kg of drugs were destroyed. For the first trimestre of 1977 alone there had been confiscated 4,039kg of hashish and 23kg of heroin.

Prominence was given in the show to Bulgaria's international cooperation in this field and mainly with the USA. Talks have been held in Bulgaria on exchanging experience and cooperation with customs chiefs of the USA, Mr Ambrose, Mr Ackrey and many of their associates. There have been held several seminars of the customs officers of Bulgaria and the USA. In this connection Bulgaria was visited by scores of U.S. customs officers.

Another representative of the customs house clarified that in actual fact for a year now this cooperation has been discontinued unilaterally on the part of the USA.

The same official branded as incompetent and dishonest the recent criticism made in some newspapers and magazines in the West that Bulgaria was not allegedly a barrier on the route of the world drug trafficking. It was written by people who want to undermine Bulgaria's authority. He stressed: "Not a single competent customs or legal officer dealing in this problem has ever pointed such criticism to us." The truth is that the Bulgarian customs house, like years ago, is working most industriously to cut this traffic.

The figures of the intercepted quantities have really diminished, but this is for the account of the drug quality, which means that the laboratories for heroin processing have been transferred from Western Europe to the Middle East. And while up to 1979 for ten years only several kilograms of heroin have been intercepted, since that time till now there have been caught 106 kg in total.

The anchorman emphasized the fact that Bulgaria which is not threatened by drug addiction, was one of the first countries which responded to the appeal of a number of governments of the advanced capitalist countries for cooperation in combating this social scourge.

Appraisals by world-famous specialists of Bulgaria's contribution in combating drug smuggling were quoted as a proof of Bulgaria's world prestige in this sphere.

James Clawson of the USA -- an assistant secretary general of the world customs organisation, said in 1980: "Bulgaria's contribution to combating drug smuggling is enormous. The very fact that a small country which has no drug problem, has taken the initiative to fight against the transit trafficking of drugs is a phenomenon in our time. This is a remarkable event which deserves a praise and thanks!"

Lee Dogolow of the USA -- a special adviser -- said in 1980: "The Bulgarian contribution to cutting the illicit drug trafficking is considerable. The very fact that the Bulgarian Government is hosting the first international conference on customs cooperation in combating drug smuggling is showing clearly enough Bulgaria's leading role in consolidating the international cooperation in this field."

## SED NAUMANN-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

### 21 Jan Activities

AU211823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] The delegation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership led by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirke leadership, has met with the party leadership of the Kolarov Rayon in Sofia. The guests acquainted themselves with the dynamic development of the rayon's economy and with the party's organization activity to mobilize the working people for implementing the program of the 12th BCP Congress. During its visit to the metal-cutting machines plants in Sofia, the delegation familiarized itself with the organization of the technological process there. The GDR guests were accompanied by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee.

### Zhivkov Receives Naumann

AU221959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, and Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

### More on Zhivkov-Naumann Meeting

LD231304 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The two sides praised the successful level of fraternal relations between the SED and BCP. They advocated that relations should be further developed and deepened. In fraternal alliance with the USSR this policy will continue to contribute toward strengthening the unity of the socialist community of states. This strong cohesion is a prerequisite for vivifying the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which indicates an alternative to nuclear catastrophe, and to defend peace in the world.

During the meeting, Todor Zhivkov spoke about the many competition drives of Bulgarian workers to solve the 1983 sociopolitical tasks. Konrad Naumann spoke about the many projects of the GDR national economy during Karl-Marx Year. The SED delegation led by Konrad Naumann is now on its way home.

### Delegation Departs 23 Jan

AU231501 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] On 23 January the delegation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership led by Konrade Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of SED Berlin Bezirke leadership, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and BCP Sofia city committee first secretary, and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee and BCP Sofia city committee. Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

FURTHER ON REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH

Relations With USSR

LD261352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] In his State of the Union message last night delivered at a joint session of Congress, President Ronald Reagan admitted that the United States is experiencing considerable economic difficulties, but as usual he denied responsibility for the current state of affairs and blamed his predecessors.

Nothing special, and even less constructive, followed from the President's brief mention of the current world situation. He said that with regard to the so-called leading position of the United States in the world, U.S. strategy ought to be based not only on economic but also military power.

At variance with the known facts, the President claimed that U.S. foreign policy is realistic. He also tried to present the United States as the key power in the talks on important topical world issues such as the limitation of nuclear arms, reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and other issues. But he did not directly mention the recent Soviet peace proposals and said only that his administration is willing to consider the Soviet Union's serious proposals. He said of current Soviet-American relations that the United States is ready for positive changes. He demanded actions, however, in addition to words from the USSR. As though the USSR did not clearly manifest its willingness to contribute to the solution of many pressing problems in the world by quite specific and positive steps.

President Reagan stressed yet again that the United States insists on the balance of forces in tune with its ideas, and this means making the USSR conclude an unequal agreement and ensuing military supremacy for itself.

Correspondent Notes Speech

LD261954 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Washington]

[Text] Last night, President Reagan, speaking in the Congress, delivered the traditional State of the Union message. According to him, permanent improvement of the economy can be achieved only through an even stricter control of the federal budget. However, Reagan immediately admitted that this very policy had brought about the biggest threat endangering the future of the country, in the form of a $200 billion budgetary deficit. However, he did not fail to emphasize the necessity of maintaining the leading position and decisive strength of the United States in the world, to be reflected in the so-called defense expenditures, and in negotiations with an alleged enemy, that is, the Soviet Union.

In a word, the message brought forth nothing specific, and on one subject, the Soviet peace proposals, Reagan maintained total silence.

WESTERN MBFR PROPOSALS SEEK 'TO THWART AGREEMENT'

AU261150 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Jan 83 p 2

[A. Michalek commentary: "What Will Be at Stake in Vienna?"]

[Text] The 29th round of the protracted talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe will open in the Vienna Hofburg at the end of January. The problem is important not only for Europe but for the worldwide international political climate.

That is why the stagnation in Vienna is alarming, that is why the dangerous oversaturation of central Europe with weapons should begin to be diluted.

It cannot be said that the talks, which will conclude their 10th year this year, have been absolutely futile. The mutual exchange of positions and information has certainly been useful, it has helped to clarify many issues and to bridge many obstacles. On the other hand, however, it is as though the dot above the "i" is still missing since not a single line of the called-for agreement has so far been put on paper. This naturally, decisively reduces the practical value of the many years of work.

The new round of negotiations in Vienna will pick up where the last one ended in December before the recess. Two proposals for a solution are on the conference table -- one submitted by the socialist, the second by the Western countries. While the first can be described as a compromise proposal aimed at facilitating an agreement, the second pursues quite the opposite aim -- to thwart an agreement. The fact is that the Western demand that the socialist states reduce the number of their troops in central Europe by 260,000 men while the West offers to reduce its own troops by only 90,000 men -- in a situation in which the West has a preponderance of 16,000 members of the air force in the reduction area and 300,000 men in the whole of Europe -- cannot serve any other purpose. The most essential element -- the principle of mutuality and equal security -- is missing here and there is every reason to assume that it is missing deliberately.

It is self-evident that the break of several weeks that is now nearing its end cannot change a situation that the preceding exchange of views at the conference table have not been able to change. Nevertheless, new elements and new factors have entered the history of the talks. In their Prague Political Declaration of the beginning of the year, the Warsaw Pact member countries clearly endorsed that the Soviet Union and the United States take the first step toward reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe on the basis of mutual example, which would be followed by a moratorium [zmrazeni] until an agreement is reached between the direct participants in the Vienna talks. This is another significant initiative confirming that the socialist countries are sincerely interested in pushing things forward and that they are prepared to assist in this by all possible means.

The West naturally knows well that if it really wanted one, an agreement would be within reach. However, when it sacrifices this possibility to the fixed idea of gaining military supremacy, it is a dangerous game. Dangerous because it is not being played in Vienna alone, but at other international forums, such as Madrid and Geneva, as well. The outcome of these negotiations is, in fact, not determined by the negotiations themselves but by the foreign policy line of the NATO governments, notably the Reagan administration, which does not permit reason, arguments, political realism and the will of the broadest strata of the public to assert themselves at these talks. As long as this line is aimed at armament and confrontation, the Western delegations' pronouncements will continue to move in the area of mere rhetoric. However, should it be aimed at detente and disarmament, as is the case in the socialist countries, the path toward success would open.

The main thing will thus be to continue to negotiate with the aim of making good will and the readiness to conclude just agreements prevail in the West as well. The socialist states believe that this is the only thing that is missing. Otherwise, as the Prague session stressed, all prerequisites exist for working out an agreement in Vienna within the shortest possible time, in the course of 1 to 2 years at the most.

JAKUBEC REVIEWS DETAILS OF AFGHANISTAN VISIT

LD260348 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade, who has just returned from Kabul, gave an interview to our correspondent on the further development of economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. He said:

[Begin Jakubec recording] The purpose of the trip was to sign an addendum to the economic agreement providing for further deliveries of Czechoslovak engineering equpment -- above all for the Afghan coal industry -- for further deliveries of technological equipment for a cement factory and for the further development of the power industry in Afghanistan. Our delegation's second main aim was to conclude a goods exchange program for 1983. [end recording]

Deputy Minister Jakubec said Czechoslovakia will also export consumer goods and Tatra trucks to Afghanistan, which had proved themselves in the terrain and climatic conditions of that country. There is also much interest in Czechoslovak street cars. We shall import agricultural crops, especially cotton; and we also discussed a draft agreement for importing natural gas via Soviet pipelines, Jakubec said.

KABRHELOVA IN DEHLI; MEETS WOMEN'S FEDERATION

LD251732 Prague CTK in English 1654 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi (CETEKA correspondent) -- A three-member delegation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union headed by Chairman of its Central Committee and member of the Communist Party Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and representatives of the National Federation of Indian Women (NFIW) have met today. They participated in a public gathering organized by the NFIW.

Both sides were dealing with issues of the women's movement in India and Czechoslovakia and got acquainted with achievements and problems of women in both countries.

PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING SET OF MEASURES NOTED

AU251330 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 22 Jan 83 p 1

["ROK"-signed article in column "On a Topical Theme": "Asserting the Set of Measures"]

[Excerpt] In the past 2 years the Set of Measures demonstrably contributed to the results achieved, above all, in improving the indexes of industrial development, a matter that especially manifested itself in increased profits and reduced costs, particularly material costs. A growth of the value added was registered and the dynamism of the profitability of production assets also increased. At the same time, the pressure of the economic sphere for more manpower eased up, a matter which is also a positive phenomenon.

Thus far, the influence of the Set of Measures has not manifested itself to any great degree in the sphere of technical development, capital construction and external economic relations, in which longer term efforts are objectively needed to carry out the necessary changes. Also, all levels of the management sphere have not so far succeeded in adequately coping with the considerably higher demands which the new measures make on the standard of their work.

Also, the breaking-down of the Set of Measures to the specific conditions of economic organizations and worksites is not proceeding at a desirable pace. The degree to which work collectives and individuals are informed about the content of specific rules, regulations and the orientation of bonus stipulations in individual wroksites is also inadequate thus far. Tasks, indexes and norms should be intelligible to every employee. For example, when we talk about the profitability of production assets, then this is an index which is certainly intelligible to the economist of an enterprise, but less so to a worker in the workshop. He would understand if we spoke about utilizing a certain machine, about reducing consumption of materials and so forth.

This means that every enterprise should have at its disposal a system of such viewpoints [hlediska] and indexes so that each member of a work collective would have a specific role in a constant endeavor for raising the effectiveness of production. He should know how important his worksite is as regards achieving the overall results, and he also should know the rules of material incentives pertaining to the results of work. Only then can the initiative of the working people be effectively organized, only then can one consider the adoption of a counterplan and permanently ensure better results.

PITRA SPEAKS AT JOINT FARMERS UNION SESSION

LD270046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] A joint session of the Czech, Slovak and Czechoslovak Central Committees of the Union of Cooperative Farmers was held today in the presence of Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

Comrade Pitra evaluated the contribution of the union to the results of our agriculture last year and its active approach to elaborating on the results of the seventh party Central Committee session. He went on to say that the main aim of the state plan for agriculture and food production in 1983 was to restore the dynamism of development in agricultural production and in this way ensure not only the current high standard of food consumption, but also its further improvement. The production of the planned amount of grain and good quality grass fodder for the desirable advancement of cattle raising was to be considered the most demanding task. The rational utilization of fodder, fertilizers, fuel and power demands increased attention. The Union of Cooperative Farmers ought to apply all methods and forms of its work to secure these tasks. An important aspect of the union's work, therefore, ought to be its concreteness with people directed toward a correct understanding of the meaning behind the adopted measures and their wider social application.

At the conclusion of the deliberations the participants adopted a declaration on the current situation in the world and the striving for peace. The union expressed its full support for the conclusions of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and fully identified itself with the standpoint of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee and the federal government toward the results of this session.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION VIEWS ENERGY SAVING

AU261218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 83 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Agricultural Commission in Session"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Jan -- The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Nutrition convened this Monday in Prague under Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary.

It discussed the program of measures for rationalizing fuel and energy consumption in the agricultural and nutrition branch. In this connection, it stressed the necessity of further improving the standards of rationalization measures by utilizing the latest knowledge of our domestic, and also foreign, scientific-technical progress. It is necessary to push through yet more emphatically the technological methods that are less energy consuming, and to minimize the demands placed on transport by production and the turnover of agricultural produce and food. The measures aimed at minimalizing the energy inputs must be pushed through in a highly demanding manner, in all links of the agricultural-industrial complex.

The commission then assessed the draft directives for the further development of the ancillary production in agricultural enterprises and the results achieved in implementing the concept of developing livestock breeding. It concentrated its main attention on the active solution of problems in those sectors in which we are not succeeding in fulfilling the planned concept. By means of a higher quality of management work and a consistent solution of practical problems we must speedily overcome extensive development in livestock breeding; comprehensively resolve the problems of raising the production effect of bulk fodder; and improve the quality of the reproduction process. Particular attention must be devoted to improving the quality of management work and the systematic mass political work in working collectives in animal production.

## CATHOLIC, ORTHODOX CLERGY CALL FOR WORLD PEACE

AU261212 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 25 Jan 83 p 1

["(OBR)"-signed report: "The Clergy Supports Peace Efforts"]

[Text] Bishop Monsignor J. Vrana, apostolic administrator of the Olomouc Archdiocese, accompanied by representatives of the Pacem in Terris regional association of Catholic clergy headed by the association's chairman, Canonicus V. Majar, Ostrava dean, yesterday visited F. Skacel, chairman of the North Moravian Regional National Committee. In their talk the two sides informed each other on the work accomplished in the past period and together underscored the current need to actively build our society in the interest of consolidating peace throughout the world. Subsequently, F. Skacel also received Nikanor, bishop of the Olomouc-Brno Eparchy of the Orthodox Church in the CSSR, and his entourage; he discussed similar matters with them. During this meeting, too, the two representatives stressed the need for a yet more diligent struggle for peaceful coexistence between the peoples, regardless of political and religious convictions.

## OIL, GAS EXTRACTION, IMPORT FIGURES REPORTED

AU261152 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Jan 83 p 2

["WR"-signed response in the "Answer to Your Question" column]

[Text] [Question] How much natural gas and crude oil is extracted in our country annually?

[Signed] M.V., Caslav

[Answer] The information we received from the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power is brief and rounded up: 700 million cubic meters of natural gas and 90,000 tons of crude oil. For the sake of comparison -- the imports of natural gas are at around 8.5 billion cubic meters and of crude oil at around 16 million tons annually.

RADIO REPORTS REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

DW261205 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] In his State of the Union speech President Reagan had to admit the disastrous economic situation, saying that above all, the huge budget deficit is a danger to the country. In the same breath the President rejected cutting or at least freezing the arms costs which are responsible for the budget gap. Instead he announced the de facto freeze of the social expenditures.

Without making any bones about it the President demanded of the working people that they waive future wage increases. He revealed to the pensioners and public welfare recipients that in the next 6 months, they, too, cannot expect with any improvement in their situation. As though in mockery of them, he recommend that they, as well as the unemployed and homeless people muster courage and patience.

In the foreign-policy part of his speech Reagan did not mention one single word about the latest, far-reaching disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact; rather he insisted on his insincere zero solution for the nuclear medium-range missiles which is aimed at a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL ON GROMYKO VISIT

AU251530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Fraternal Alliance GDR-USSR Is Stable Peace Factor in the World: On the Friendly Meeting Between Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko"]

[Text] The firm friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR is an influential and generally recognized factor of political stability on the European Continent. This underscores the significance of the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, last week in Berlin. Proof of this also is the strong response which these talks have elicited in the GDR and among the international public.

The comradely exchange of opinions, the speeches of the two statesmen and the communique on the friendship visit confirm the full agreement of views on both bilateral problems as well as the assessment of of topical international problems, particularly as far as the present situation in Europe is concerned. The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the USSR are developing fruitfully and are further consolidating. It has been proved in practice that the decisive incentives for the deepening and perfection of the meetings and regular contacts between the secretary generals of the SED and CPSU, as was convincingly proved by the recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov in June.

The unshakable unity of the SED and CPSU, their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, constitute a secure guarantee of the powerful development of the comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation. This serves the well-being of the peoples of the two countries and helps to consolidate peace in Europe and safeguard international security.

The exacerbation of international tension fills people with growing concern. The causes for the deterioration of the world situation must be sought in the fact that the most aggressive quarters of the West, first and foremost the United States, are trying with every possible means to achieve military superiority over the socialist community. As was stressed in the joint communique on Andrey Gromyko's friendship visit, this policy, which runs counter to the interests of peace, increases the danger of a nuclear arms conflict.

To the course of the arms drive and confrontation the socialist countries are counterposing their policy aimed at safeguarding the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, at preserving and continuing the detente process and at maintaining the existing military-strategic equilibrium at a steadily decreasing level. In this spirit it was reaffirmed at the Berlin talks that it is possible to eliminate the danger of war and to redirect international relations into normal channels if the states and peoples join forces. This also is the central idea of the appeal which the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee addressed on 22 December 1982 to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world.

The two interlocutors underscored the dependability of the positions of socialism in the world today and the firm determination to defend peace, as expressed at the most recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The Prague Declaration is a peace message to the states and peoples of the world, and this is how it is being understood, as shown by the positive responses. The new initiatives of the socialist states are permeated by the one and only concern -- the strengthening of the mainstays of peace on the European Continent and throughout the entire world.

The proposal for concluding a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member states and the NATO member states first and foremost serves this purpose. The mutual commitment of the member states of the two alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other could be the central point of this treaty.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko stressed that the representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states are ready any time to open the discussion on the submitted initiative with representatives of the NATO states in order to give it the specific form of a document of international law in the shortest possible time. Erich Honecker stated that the GDR will use all its strength to implement the aims expounded in the Prague Declaration. He said that every government which is aware of its responsibility should make it a point to take up the proposals with all the seriousness required.

In order to stabilize security in the world it is urgently necessary in the view of the GDR and the USSR to achieve appropriate agreements at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, where progress has been blocked by Washington's destructive attitude. The Soviet Union has submitted pertinent proposals described by Andrey Gromyko during the Berlin talks. As Erich Honecker stated, the GDR notes this information about the Soviet proposals for limiting nuclear arms in Europe with satisfaction. He gave assurances on behalf of the GDR party-state leadership that our republic fully and entirely approves and supports the principled USSR line at these negotiations.

The interlocutors naturally devoted particular attention to the situation in Europe. They noted that fulfillment of the intention of the U.S. administration to deploy hundreds of new nuclear missiles in some West European NATO countries by the end of 1983 would result in a serious deterioration of the situation on the continent and throughout the entire world. At the same time Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko made it clear that Washington's attempt to destroy the global and regional balance of forces and to secure for itself military advantages would force the socialist states to undertake countermeasures to safeguard their own security.

As the Soviet foreign minister stressed, there is a way out of this situation, which consists not in opening a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe but in drastically reducing these arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. To this end however, the United States must discontinue its delaying tactics at the Geneva negotiations and must practically demonstrate its readiness to search for a just agreement that complies with this principle. The communique draws attention to the proposals submitted by Yuriy Andropov, which offer a realistic opportunity for such an agreement.

Andrey Gromyko, who thoroughly informed Erich Honecker about his earlier talks with leading FRG representatives, stressed that at these talks the Soviet side draw attention above all to the discontinuation of the nuclear arms race, especially in Europe. "The opinion we formed that the present West German leadership approaches this problem in a one-sided way has not been changed so far," the Soviet foreign minister declared.

In supporting the unrealistic line of the United States in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, he said, Bonn is aiming for the failure of these negotiations and, together with the United States, is heading for the deployment of new U.S. missiles on FRG territory. The Soviet Union has appealed to the FRG state leadership to weigh its position again carefully, particularly from the standpoint of the interests of European security, including that of the FRG itself, but at the same time also from the viewpoint of its relations with its socialist neighbors.

Erich Honecker declared his full support for the position outlined by Andrey Gromyko in the GDR. Both sides expressed the hope that the FRG Government will reconsider all the dangerous consequences of a deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles on FRG territory, and contribute to a solution of the problem that does not impair anyone's legitimate security interests.

It is incontestable that the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG are of no little weight for the situation in Europe and in the world. That is why the latest statements by leading Bonn politicians that they, too, are aware of their responsibility for peace and peaceful cooperation at the dividing line between the social systems have been received with satisfaction by the GDR. Erich Honecker gave assurances that, as in the past, the GDR would continue to work for normal interstate relations of peaceful coexistence which are beneficial to both states and peoples. But he who advocates the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, he declared, is destabilizing peace and forfeiting the chances for multifaceted goodneighborly cooperation.

In the course of the talks a wide range of current political problems were discussed. The sides stressed the need to free Europe of such weapons of mass destruction as the chemical ones. Regarding the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the host and his guest expressed the conviction that an agreement can be achieved given the appropriate good will of the Western side.

The GDR and the USSR deem it necessary to continue the process that was initiated by the all-European conference. The adoption of a substantial and well-balanced concluding document at the Madrid meeting, including a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and on disarmament in Europe, in their opinion would provide new, powerful stimuli for the struggle for detente and security on the continent.

In the communique the GDR and the USSR describe it as their internationalist duty to continue to give socialist Poland moral, political and economic support. The attempts of the United States and some NATO states to impose "sanctions" against the Polish People's Republic and otherwise interfere in its internal affairs are resolutely rejected.

At the friendly meeting in Berlin, the continuing importance of strict compliance with the treaties existing between socialist countries and the FRG as well as with the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin was stressed.

Drawing attention to the dangerous developments in the Middle East, the GDR and the USSR reasserted their firm conviction that a just and comprehensive settlement of this problem must be based on granting the Palestinian people their legitimate national rights including the right to found a state of their own, on Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories it annexed in 1967, and on ensuring the right of all states in this region to a secure and independent existence and development.

The official friendship visit of Andrey Gromyko and his talks with Erich Honecker -- it is certain -- will provide a powerful impetus for the new socialist peace initiative and will contribute to further strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, which is the reliable foundation of our successfully marching forward along the path of socialism and communism. In the Karl Marx year of 1983 our country's working people are guided by the realization that they will best honor the founder of scientific socialism and greatest son of the German people by further universally strengthening their socialist worker-peasant state as a cornerstone of peace in Europe. The successes that are being achieved in building socialism and communism as well as in safeguarding peace are the most convincing confirmation of the unalterable statement: The teachings of Marx are omnipotent because they are true.

FISCHER SPEAKS ON MERITS OF PRAGUE DECLARATION

LD252020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, addressed representatives of social organizations and the GDR interparliamentary group on Tuesday, and characterized the Prague Declaration by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states as a comprehensive alternative program by socialism to the imperialist policy of confrontation. The proposal to conclude a nonaggression agreement between these states and NATO has met with a positive response in Europe and the whole world. This is perfectly understandable since just one look at the Prague Declaration shows that the proposal, the elements of which have never before been anchored by international law -- renunciation of the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons, measures to prevent a surprise attack and to build confidence, and a renunciation of force -- carries weight which is important for peace throughout the world. It is now up to the NATO states to deal with the proposals of the Prague Declaration with appropriate seriousness.

PEASANT PARTY ENDORSES PRAGUE DECLARATION

AU211321 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 83 on page 2 carries a 200-word ADN report on a declaration of the Presidium of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany (DBD) supporting the Political Declaration of Prague and assessing it as "another convincing proof that socialism and peace are one." According to the report, the declaration stresses that the Prague initiative provides strong stimuli for the DBD members and stresses that they will do everything possible to "further universally strengthen the socialist home country" and that "the GDR, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, will meet its 'responsibility as reliable cornerstone of peace in Europe.'"

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 10TH PLENUM TASKS

AU251210 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 83 p 4

[Report, compiled by the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department, on the tion of the 10th Central Committee plenum resolutions; published in Warsaw on 18 January 1983]

[Excerpts] The 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum, which was held on 27-28 October 1982, was devoted to determining the party's stand on the key issues of the country's socioeconomic development in 1983-85.

The plenum adopted three important resolutions: on solving the key issues of the country's development in the coming years; on fuel-energy management; and on the state's maritime policy. The plenum also took a stand on the revival of trade unions.

Within a few days after this plenum the Politburo detailed tasks for party committees and organizations on the strength of the 10th plenum report and resolutions. The schedule for implementing these tasks was also drawn up.

An important stage of party work in implementing these resolutions was the plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committees and the voivodship sessions of the socio-economic aktivs, at which main attention was given to increasing production and to more effectively meeting the needs of the people, especially to accelerating housing construction and developing and modernizing health services, education, culture, communal economy, communications, trade and services.

Party organizations' cooperation with the ZSL, the SD, youth and social organizations, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the civic committees for national rebirth and workers self-management groups was of crucial importance for implementing 10th plenum resolutions.

Resolution on Tasks of Party Cells and Organizations in Solving Key Problems of the Country's Socioeconomic Development

I. Social Aims

According to the PZPR Central Committee, the food for the people, the supplies for the people of the most necessary industrial consumer goods; halting the worsening housing situation; improving medical care; and ensuring social protection for the poorest people are among the main social goals.

II. Measures To Increase Production

In line with the 10th plenum's injunction, party organizations evaluated the effectiveness of the measures taken after the eighth plenum to increase material production and to implement the enterprise programs for overcoming difficulties. They also evaluated the economic situation in enterprises and the way the fiscal results are achieved. This evaluation was done against the background of the interests of society.

1. Toward the end of 1982 the tendency to increase industrial production was strengthened. In October this production increased 5 percent, in November 8 percent and in December 11 percent compared with the same months in 1981. These increases helped reduce the annual slump in production to 2 percent, compared with 1981. Productivity also increased. It was 4 percent higher in industry and about 1 percent higher in construction than in 1981. National economic tasks were implemented by a work force that was almost 5 percent smaller in the basic sectors of the national economy.

2. In line with the 10th plenum's injunction, paying greater attention to the ratio between production increases and wage increases and between prices increases and profit increases in enterprises is an important task. Meetings of party organizations in enterprises, sessions of aktivs and voivodship committee plenums have discussed with special attention wages and working times in recent weeks.

3. Many voivodships have evaluated or will shortly evaluate the work performed by the commissions for analyzing costs and prices. The experience to date shows that we still need public evaluations of the correctness of calculating prices. We also need continued action to cut costs. Dishonesty and greed for excessive profits through unjustified prices continue.

4. Work on free Saturdays by entire enterprises or individual production shops, which count among the so-called production bottlenecks, should be praised. In line with the 10th plenum resolutions, second and third-shift work is being gradually reintroduced in enterprises. In addition, work on free Saturdays is taken up by a free decision made by enterprises themselves. It is also taken up to meet the needs of production and if there are enough materials for production.

III. Increase in Economic Management Effectiveness and Transformation of Economic Structures

1. The 10th plenum resolutions placed great stress on the need to increase the effectiveness of economic management, which is a condition for overcoming our crisis. Structural changes in the economy should seek to better meet the needs of food production, housing, the domestic market and exports.

Party meetings, especially those held during the present accountability campaign in the party, devoted much attention to these problems. All voivodships are now compiling analyses to show to what extent material and energy production reserves are tapped. Specific proposals are being submitted on how to ensure a more rational use of machines and how to improve the organization of work and the technologies of production. Bonuses for energy conservation are being introduced in many enterprises. The scientific-technical associations, the Polish Economic Society and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration are assisting the activities aimed at increasing production by conserving materials and energy and by better using scrap.

2. Coalmining enterprises reviewed the performance of coalmines as far as the exploitation of coal deposits, the use of machines, work organization, safety arrangements and living conditions are concerned. The summing up of these reviews was done by party sessions in the fourth quarter of 1982. The proposals to improve the performance of coalmines will be included in the enterprises' 3-year plans.

3. The reports supplied by the PZPR voivodship committees show that the transportation situation, especially that of the railroads, is getting increasingly difficult. In line with the resolutions of the eighth and 10th plenums, the government took action to ensure conditions for a proper performance of railroad transportation up to 1985. The proposed solutions include increased assistance by economic departments for railroad transportation in the form of short-term projects and long-term action.

IV. Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

1. One of the basic tasks formulated in the 10th plenum resolutions for foreign trade involves efforts to tighten and enrich anew the cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. The present results achieved by foreign trade agencies show that this task is being implemented consistently and effectively.

2. The 10th plenum directives served as a basis for the foreign trade plan in 1983. The trade protocols signed with the socialist countries in the past 2 months provide for intensifying exports and imports in 1983.

For example, our trade with the USSR will increase about 14 percent this year. Altogether our exports to the socialist countries will increase about 10 percent and imports 12 percent this year. This means that the share of the socialist countries in all our foreign trade will increase in line with the trend which was quite obvious in 1982.

V. Increasing Role of Science and Research-Development Base in Overcoming Crisis

Science and the research-development-design base are an important element in breaking down the barriers to economic development and in accelerating the speed of extricating ourselves from the crisis.

The PZPR Central Committee appealed at the 10th plenum to scientists, technologists, engineers, technicians, economists and scientific-technical organizations to help solve the country's socioeconomic problems. Party committees and organizations in all voivodships devoted much attention to this.

VI. Improving Solutions of Economic Reform

1. The PZPR Central Committee recognizes the continuation of the implementation of the economic reform as one of the party's basic tasks in the economy. The entire country, all party organizations as well as scientific-technical and economic communities keenly analyzed the performance of the reform, collected conclusions, observations and proposals, and used them in devising modifications to some mechanisms and solutions of the reform.

After discussions the Government Presidium approved last November detailed draft changes in the system of the performance of enterprises in 1983. These changes apply primarily to the system and control of prices and costs, to the contributions to the industrial stimulation fund, to the system of income taxation reliefs and to improvements in the system of material supplies.

The purpose of these changes and modifications is to further stimulate increases in production and productivity, to rationalize employment, to more effectivley counter increases in production costs and inflation, especially increases in prices in order to make unjustified profits, and to increase exports and their effectiveness. Basic legal decisions and materials concerning the principles of the performance of enterprises in 1983 were issued.

The PZPR Central Committee Economic Department continues to supply voivodship committees with information about the decisions made by the government and about the changes made in the economic system in connection with improving the performance of the principles of the economic reform.

2. Last November and December most production enterprises held party meetings and sessions of party-economic aktivs devoted to the study of the modifications of the systems of the performance of enterprises in 1983. The tenor of the changes was positively received, generally speaking. These meetings and sessions stressed that this tenor is consistent with the proposals and postulates put forward by party organizations and cells.

3. A lot of attention was devoted to strengthening the role of secondary-level supervision during the implementation of the reform, and especially to making employees of whatever position acquainted with the reform's principles. In this connection, consultations were held among party organizations and cells on the plan to introduce the model post of foreman in state work places.

The opinions which were formulated were used to improve this plan and made it possible for the Council of Ministers to adopt a resolution on this matter in December 1982.

The establishment of the principles of the reform is being aided by a wide instruction and information campaign which has been commenced by the following scientific-technical and economic societies: the National Technical Organization, the Polish Economic Society, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration and the Association of Bookkeepers in Poland. In January, an examination was held among the leadership echelons of ministries and central government offices to test their knowledge of the principles of the economic reform.

Resolution on the Fuel and Energy Economy

The country's supply of fuel in 1982 improved markedly compared to 1981 thanks to good work by miners and power workers. The country's supply of solid fuel and electricity was especially favorable. The supply of liquid fuel and natural gas to the national economy was restricted because of the difficult payments situation with these fuels. However, basic needs were met in this sector.

A high level of bituminous coal extraction is making it possible to gradually regain the supply markets in our exports to the second area of payments which we lost earlier.

1. In the central plan for 1983, tasks have been set within the fuel and energy economy in order to meet the national demand necessary to maintain the production level that has been decided on. Thus, it is envisaged that electricity generation will rise to 120.5 billion kilowatt-hours and that bituminous coal extraction will be at the 1982 level.

This will enable us to cover the country's needs and guarantee coal for export. Increased supplies of natural gas from the USSR will cover the national shortage of this gas. Nevertheless, there will still be problems with liquid fuel and gas, making it necessary to ration them, increase domestic extraction and imports of these fuels, and economize.

Brown coal extraction will rise by 4.9 million tons (12.9 percent), thanks to the Lubstow coal seam which was opened up last year and thanks to increased output from the Belchatow coalmine.

2. In accordance with the resolution of the tenth PZPR Central Committee plenum, a comprehensive program is being prepared for developing coalmines extracting bituminous coal and brown coal and for building and extending electric, thermal and also nuclear power stations. This is aimed at a further development of the fuel and energy economy. For this purpose, essential outlays have been included in the central plan for 1983. By a separate government decision, coking plants will be developed and modernized.

3. Modernization work, especially in industry, will play a particularly important role in raising the efficiency of fuel and energy management. Work is going on at present in ministries over modernization programs covering many years. These programs should ensure a rational management of fuels and energy. In order to form the right conditions for enterprises to rationalize the consumption of fuel and energy within the principles of the financing of enterprises, special tax exemptions and credits have been foreseen.

4. In accordance with the resolution of the tenth PZPR Central Committee plenum, a draft law on the energy economy has been worked out. This law envisages, among other things, legal control over fuels and energy and control over the economic incentive system as a form of state influence on the activity of enterprises concerning rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy. This draft is currently being discussed with interested ministries. Work is continuing on a 20-year program for supplying the country with fuel and energy. This work will be completed in the first half of this year.

Resolution on State Maritime Policy and on Tasks in This Sphere

This resolution, besides establishing basic goals and features of maritime policy, establishes a series of concrete economic, sociopolitical and intraparty tasks. These tasks are mostly long-term ones and their effects can only be judged later. Work was commenced immediately after the resolution's adoption, and in certain cases this work is a continuation of work that had been undertaken earlier.

In accordance with the resolution of the 10th Central Committee plenum, a PZPR Central Committee Maritime Commission has been set up. The resolution sets the commission the task of appraising the way in which the principles of the state's maritime policy are being implemented and of establishing this policy's goals. This has been reflected in the commission's work plan. At its December meeting, the commission examined planning matters in the maritime economy, and matters concerning the establishing of a central annual plan for 1983, and adopted a stance on these matters. Appropriate schedules have been worked out at Central Committee and government level to ensure the implementation of the tasks set out by the resolution.

In accordance with these schedules, organizations in coastal voivodships have scheduled plenary sessions or aktivs conferences devoted to these matters to take place on the threshold of March/April this year. Voivodship committees have prepared plans of their own undertakings in this sphere and have set up commissions and specialized party teams.

In party organizations attached to the maritime economy, party meetings devoted to implementing the tasks set out by the tenth Central Committee plenum resolution have been scheduled and commenced. The subject of state maritime policy has already been widely discussed earlier during the accountability campaign among party organizations involved with the maritime economy, and factory conferences took the goals set by the resolution into consideration and substantiated them. The problems contained in maritime policy will be covered during voivodship report-back conferences.

Work has commenced on amending the Central Committee Secretariat's guidelines concerning ideological and training work among ships' crews. The Central Committee's Ideological Department has prepared topics which it has presented to party organizations in shipping enterprises for discussion by shipping workers.

COMMENTARY ON PARTY ACCOUNTABILITY CAMPAIGN

AU251705 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22/23 Jan 83 p 5

[Major Adam Glowacki commentary: "Reflecting on the PZPR Accountability Campaign -- It Is Time To Draw Up a Balance Sheet"]

[Excerpts] Not so long ago people kept asking whether our party, which had been shaken so much and had had such trying experiences, would be able to cope with the present tasks. Some thought that the party should be dissolved and a new party set up instead. It was also proposed that at least its name should be changed.

However, the view that there is no need for such measures has prevailed. The party, retaining its historical name and organizational structures, will be able to muster enough strength to fully revive itself and to effectively lead the workers class.

The time has come to take a look at our balance sheet, appraise our potential, and discuss our most urgent tasks in the light of the ninth party congress resolutions and present conditions. This is, briefly, what party cells and organizations in our armed forces have to do in the present PZPR accountability campaign. We are entering the decisive stage of this campaign.

The meetings of party groups, units, and primary organizations have already been held. We have behind us the delegates' meetings in military units and staffs and the conferences at the level of tactical and simialr formations. We have before us the conference of the military districts, individual armed services, and military academies.

Every party forum is dominated by a climate of frankness, party courage and militancy, and is characterized by large participation and meaningful and constructive discussions. The PZPR accountability campaign constitutes an important ideological-political event in every military community.

Appraising the present results of this campaign, the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces stated: "The PZPR accountability campaign in the party cells and organizations of the Armed Forces is proceeding in keeping with the directives issued by the Politburo and with the organizational principles formulated by the head of the Main Political Administration. The stated ideological-political aims are being implemented correctly. The campaign is another stage in the efforts to strengthen the party internally as well as its political-organizational and ideological cohesion in the armed forces."

The campaign encourages people to look back at our difficult political struggle in which we have acquired experience and the toughness we need so much. We did not give in to enemy pressure. We have withstood our trials and proved that we have ideological prowess and courage and that we are worthy of Poland.

The period before 13 December 1981 and the days of marital law continue be discussed during the party debates. People say: "We cannot afford history repeating itself. The lessons of the past few years must not be wasted."

The party has already paid a high price for acting from behind office desks, for playing wise guy instead of listening to people and for pushing people around when it was necessary to present reasonable arguments.

I remember a meeting of a primary party organization and the ensuing discussion, which was thus appraised by the representative of a higher party cell:

"During the discussion I did not notice any flippant criticism or blind political passion. The meeting was dominated by a meaningful discussion about the party's ideo-political unity and cohesiveness, about the specific implementation of the ninth congress resolutions, about the successive Central Committee plenums, about consolidating the Leninist norms of internal life, about intensifying ideoeducational activities and about strengthening combat readiness."

This is a distinctive feature of almost all PZPR accountability meetings and conferences in our Armed Forces.

Discussing ideoeducational work, the participants in the accountability meetings agreed that the results of this work were visible in the committed attitudes of party members and in the implementation of the complicated marital law tasks. In view of the country's domestic and external situation, they stressed the urgent need for the further intensifying patriotic-internationalist and anti-imperialist education and for tightening the rigors against party members whose attitudes conflict with statutory requirements.

The accountability campaign has weak points as well, but what is most important is that these points are seen and that attempts are made to rectify them. No one is indifferent to them.

The Main Political Administration counts among these weaknesses the following: "Primary party organizations are too general in accounting for their work to develop and strengthen party ranks; the delegates, who are servicemen on active service, show a feeble militancy; the evaluations of the world outlooks of party members are too vague; the implementation of resolutions is evaluated with too little criticism; some speeches made at the meetings lack specific suggestions to match the country's new sociopolitical situation...."

Of course, these are not all the weaknesses, just the most frequent ones.

There are different ways of fulfilling party statutory tasks. They can be fulfilled so that others think they have been fulfilled, and they can be fulfilled in line with the spirit and not the letter of the statutes. This is the best and most honest way to fulfill them -- by not "toeing the line," by risking a conflict and being called troublesome and by jeopardizing one's peace and quiet for the sake of the cause, if one is convinced of its social correctness.

One jeopardizes one's personal peace and quiet and smooth sociability when one pits one's party viewpoint against political hot air and demagogy or simply against erroneous evaluations and opinions.

This calls for continuous psychological tension, that is, for being a party member and communist in every situation, everywhere and at all times.

## PZPR-ZSL RESOLUTION ON FARMING PUBLISHED

AU261645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Resolution adopted by the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee on the tasks of the PZPR and ZSL in developing rural areas and agriculture and in achieving food self-sufficiency; issued in Warsaw in January 1983]

[Text] I

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee reaffirm at their joint plenum their determination to promote their partner-like cooperation -- based on the principles of the worker-peasant alliance -- in solving the most vital problems of our fatherland and socialist state.

This cooperation was defined by the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the Eighth ZSL Congress.

II

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee declare themselves most strongly in favor of implementing a permanent and stable farm policy based on the foundation of the worker-peasant alliance and on efforts to strengthen the economic ties between urban and rural areas. The principles of this policy were included in "The Directives of the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium on Key Problems of Farm Policy, Agriculture, and Food Production" issued in January 1981. The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee reaffirm that one of the basic strategic aims of social and economic policy is to achieve national self-sufficiency in food production through developing and raising the effectiveness of farming, farming-food industries, industries working for farming and food production, and through rationalization of foreign trade. This will be matched by the simultaneous social and civilizing progress in rural areas.

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee approve the report compiled by the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee under the title "The Tasks of the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee in Developing Agriculture and in Achieving National Self-Sufficiency in Food Production." They also approve "The Main Lines of the Draft Program for Developing Agriculture and Economy up to 1990."

III

Agriculture and food production are an integral part of the entire national economy. The social situation and the economic and production results of rural areas depend on the efforts of all the people, even though these results depend mainly on the work of farmers themselves.

The present level of food consumption is higher than national farm production. The import of grains, fodder, and other food articles greatly outstrips the export of farm produce and food. This is why our main task is to accelerate increases in crop production as the necessary condition for improving food supplies to our people.

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee state that it is necessary:

-- to create sociopolitical and economic conditions to ensure the stability and production effectiveness of farm policy;

-- to increase the share of the national economy, especially industry, in enhancing the production potential of farming and food production and to revive the farming and rural market that functions normally;

-- to ensure efficient technical, organizational, and trade services for agriculture and food production;

-- to effectively use the resources already available for agriculture and food production;

-- to increase the export of farm produce and food and to rationalize their import in order to achieve a balance in foreign trade with these articles;

-- to better exploit the possibilities for developing and intensifying fishing at home and in the seas and to look upon this fishing as an important branch of food production;

-- to ensure the development and modernization of farm produce processing and food production and of storage facilities;

-- to improve the exploitation of forests and to relate it more closely to the needs of the national economy and the protection of the natural environment;

— to further develop garden plots for workers.

At the same time the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee state that the continuing inadequate and careless cultivation of soil and waste of production means call for public condemnation and resolute counteraction. Clique-mongering, abuses, profiteering, bribes, and getting rich at the cost of others should be combated with all vigor and consistency as features that are glaringly at odds with the principles of socialist social justice.

IV

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee most strongly reaffirm the need to create material and social conditions for developing agriculture and food production, which is a task for all the sectors of the national economy. Increasing and fully exploiting the production capacities of the industries turning out the means to meet the needs of farming is a basic condition for this.

As announced in the joint directives issued by the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium and as stated in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the Eighth ZSL Congress, doubling these capacities is a must.

In order to create material conditions for developing food production it is necessary to implement and improve effective economic and organizational measures based on the principles of the economic reform and on the specific conditions of farming and the processing of farm produce and food.

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee state that it is necessary to allocate at least 30 percent of all investment outlays for development of farming and food production. These outlays should be used to ensure the increased effectiveness of farming and food production; to reduce losses in production, trade, processing and storage by modernizing and creating new production capacities; to expand the production of pesticides; and to modernize fertilizer industries, the use of chemicals in fodder and farming technologies.

Land reclamation and water supplies for rural areas will be the basic forms of investments in farming. The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee state that, because of the importance of the outlays for land reclamation and water supplies for farming and rural areas, these investments should be regarded as priority investments. That is why it is necessary to devise suitable organizational solutions, including government orders for land reclamation; to rapidly increase the production potential of enterprises dealing with water and land reclamation, and to ensure that rural construction can maintain its investment potential.

V

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee stress the need for a more effective and more rational exploitation of the production potential already possessed by farming and food production. This is the basic professional and civic duty of all farmers and food production workers.

The effective exploitation of this potential and the volume of goods production for the socialized market is and will always be the basic criteria for evaluating farms and economic units.

1. The plenum states that it is necessary in the economic sphere:

— to ensure that farm production is always profitable and that the farming and non-farming population have equal incomes for effective production;

— to develop the correct ratios between the prices of procurement and the prices of production means in order to encourage increased production and the effective exploitation of all production elements;

-- to exploit state subsidies for biological progress, chemical protection for crops, the lime treatment of soils, land reclamation, and water supplies for farming and rural areas;

-- to rapidly implement the principles of farm production contracts that are based on mutual production obligations and that ensure increases in and better quality of the overall and market farm production;

-- to devise and implement a system of farm taxation that effectively stimulates production increases in all sectors of farming and at farms; improvements in production effectiveness and in the agrarian structure; and the complete exploitation of light soils or soils affected by difficult natural and economic conditions, including those in hilly areas;

-- to create conditions encouraging young farmers to take over and modernize farms.

2. The plenum states that it is necessary in the production sphere:

-- to focus efforts on raising the productivity of farmlands, especially by universally using lime-magnesium fertilizers; universally exchanging sowing grains and seedlings for better quality brands; effectively protecting crops against diseases, pests, and weeds; ensuring further development of mechanized services; setting up points of hire of technical equipment; improving the distribution of spare parts; developing the repair base; further improving the conditions for development of handicrafts and small production to meet the production needs of farming and the social and living needs of rural areas; raising the standards of servicing equipment, machines, and other means of production; improving the standards of preserving and storing fodder; rationalizing the feeding of animals; improving the performance of the services dealing with artificial insemination and veterinary treatment; more actively developing scientific research; and increasing the role of science in promoting progress in farming and food production.

3. The plenum states that it is necessary in the sphere of farm produce processing:

-- to ensure the expansion of the food industries, including small food industries using the base of raw materials in many regions of the country, by exploiting investment outlays in food production;

-- to improve technical and technological processes in the food industry in order to prevent losses of farm produce and to produce better food;

-- to ensure equitable production links between the food industry and farm cooperatives, on the one hand, and farmers, on the other; to organize the bases and regions in which contracts are made on farm produce; and to reactivate know-how services;

-- to ensure partnerlike cooperation between the state industry dealing with farm produce and food and cooperatives, on the one hand, and the branch associations of producers and breeders, on the other, in order to guarantee production progress; and to implement new quality criteria in the procurement and processing of farm produce.

4. The plenum states that it is necessary in the sphere of the organization of the rural market:

-- to decisively improve the performance of the units dealing with rural trade and to focus attention on the task of reducing losses in the trade and processing of farm produce;

-- to provide the rural market with industrial consumer goods to suit the size of the population and the specific needs of communities.

5. The plenum states that it is necessary in the sphere of agricultural education and progress:

-- to enable farmers to supplement their education and to develop various forms of vocational education and improvement, including external courses;

-- to adapt teaching and practical programs to the needs of individual and socialized farms;

-- to promote courses for combine operators, tractor drivers, agrotechnicians, machine operators, and artificial insemination specialists and to organize teams of young farmers and farm training;

-- to expand the network of basic farming education, to raise the standards of education in technical agricultural schools, and to devise and implement new recruitment criteria to agricultural studies, to which rural young people are admitted on a priority basis;

-- to implement and propagate rational solutions in farm production, to increase the practical employment of institutions, and to raise the effectiveness of the performance of agricultural services and the voivodship centers of agricultural progress;

-- to include in the educational system for schoolchildren and older students planned and organized tasks to benefit farming and food production.

6. The plenum states that in the sphere of the rural population's self-government movement and youth movement it is necessary:

-- to create a political climate that promotes the development of comprehensive rural facilities for education, culture, health, sports, tourism, trade, roads, water supplies, communications, and transportation;

-- to create conditions and support for initiatives aimed at promoting housing construction;

-- to create conditions, mainly by offering apartments, that would encourage highly skilled health, educational, and cultural cadres to work in rural areas;

-- to ensure large numbers of women instructors in household management;

-- to ensure that the plans of the local people's councils provide for the necessary funds to implement the programs to improve the state of schools, preschool education, recreation for children and youngsters in rural areas, and health;

-- to accelerate the organization and functioning of the rural social fund, which should be used to promote the implementation of the main goals of the state's social policy vis-a-vis the rural population;

-- to stimulate the development of cultural life and the revival of folklore song-and-dance groups, of clubs, recreation rooms and reading rooms, and to create better conditions for the development of creative folklore and the sociocultural movement in rural areas;

-- to ensure that the rural population can partake of culture, that the material conditions of the rural cultural and educational facilities are improved, that rural libraries are supplied with books and can buy books on a priority basis and that the role of schools and intellectuals in the rural areas' sociocultural life is strengthened;

-- to encourage the development of medical care, especially to complete the construction of the network of medical health centers, to improve sanitary conditions in rural areas, and to develop various forms of care for old and handicapped people.

The PZPR and ZSL plenum favors reviving the tested direct ties between urban and rural areas by promoting technical, social, and educational assistance and by mutual exchanges of cultural achievements and creative work. In this connection special attention should be paid to cooperation between urban and rural young people.

VI

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee reaffirm the equal and permanent prospects for the development of all sectors of agriculture. Individual family farms are a permament element of the country's socioeconomic system. The plenum favors the confirmation of this permanence in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee state that the changes to be effected in the agrarian structure will depend on the willingness of the farmers themselves and will express their aspirations to improve their working and living conditions. State farms and agricultural producer cooperatives should strengthen their farming, promote the production, social, living, and sociocultural progress in rural areas and intensify their relations with private farmers.

VII

Considering the results of the social debates and discussions in problem teams and at the plenary session, the PZPR and ZSL plenum takes the view that it is necessary to improve the government draft program for developing agriculture and food production up to 1990 and recommends that the government submit this draft to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

VIII

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee deem it necessary for the government to draw up a schedule for implementing the decisions of this joint plenum, which sees the need for periodical evaluations of progress in implementing the plenum resolution. Such evaluations should be done by the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium. The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Presidium instruct PZPR cells and organizations to draw up schedules for implementing the plenum resolution and to determine the tasks to ensure this implementation. A report on the state of agriculture and food production should be published every year.

IX

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee instruct their members to actively share in the work of rural self-government groups and in the development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, to inspire activities that can stimulate socioeconomic life, to propagate the understanding of the needs and possibilities of progressive reforms in Poland, to increase the effectiveness of farming, and to improve living conditions in rural areas.

The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee instruct the PZPR and ZSL Sejm deputies, people's councillors, and members who are active in the echelons of state and economic administration as well as social and self-government organizations to promote militant activities in favor of implementing this resolution.

The joint activities of PZPR and ZSL members at all levels are of crucial significance for the unity of rural areas, are a condition for achieving our appointed goals, help strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and serve the cause of socialist Poland.

The ZSL Supreme Committee, the PZPR Central Committee

Warsaw, January 1983

MICHALEK INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

AU261506 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Renata Leska and Andrzej Ziemski interview with Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary: "Agriculture Doesn't Only Mean Production"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] This will be the first joint PZPR Central Committee-ZSL Supreme Committee session in history. Is it a temporary requirement, is it essential, or is it a question of commonsense?

[Answer] It would not be a good thing for us to follow a separate policy, and not only for agriculture. So it is a question of necessity and commonsense. This topic could really be the subject of talks and meetings of all parties and organizations, for it concerns the entire community.

[Question] Nevertheless, this line of cooperation with the ZSL has only been worked out recently. To what extent is it being implemented in practice and to what extent is it propaganda?

[Answer] The basis for the present agricultural policy are the guidelines made jointly by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium concerning thorny problems in agricultural policy, agriculture, and the economy, and also the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress. And since we have established a joint program, we must implement it. This is not propaganda, this is practical fact. What is more, since we are implementing it together, we must account for its implementation together. Therefore, we will appraise the way in which the joint program has been implemented up to now at the plenum. This is what our partnership means.

[Question] But what is this cooperation like in rural areas?

[Answer] It is true that there has been a certain amount of animosity recently, but this occurred in voivodship cells. And this animosity was not over the program, but over certain personal solutions. I would say this period is already behind us. In rural areas, in normal social, professional and creative life, the members of our party and nonparty people often have the same problems; therefore, they must solve them together. That is why cooperation in rural areas is natural. What is important is who is initiating the cooperation and who sets the pace in rural areas and rural parishes. It is very good if we do this together.

[Question] Many people do not understand how our country fell into such a predicament with food. One forgets here that in the fifties, rural areas were deprived of resources which were needed for industrialization, and these resources were never returned later. Is it possible to return this debt?

[Answer] It is worst when someone reminds someone else about debts; this doesn't lead anywhere.

The cities took a lot from rural areas, but let us not say that rural areas received nothing from cities. After all, rural areas today are nothing like what they were in the fifties. One tractor for every 28 hectares is quite a decent ratio. Look how many new buildings there are (more housing) -- this is also a sign of progress.

I believe that if there is something of which rural areas have given away too much, then it is people. No, I do not mean the number of people (the employment figures in agriculture are very high), I mean that the most enterprising and resourceful people left, the ones who form the workers' class and the intelligentsia today. This is a debt whose settlement is overdue.

[Question] Rural construction, land reclamation, and the mechanization and electrification of agriculture and agricultural industry should occupy a central place in the long-term program of agricultural investments. If we cannot solve this problem we cannot count on a rise in agricultural production. Do you agree with this? If so, how many years do we need in order to satisfy these conditions?

[Answer] I do not know how many years we need before agriculture possesses a high output. This depends on very many factors.

[Question] Those are the words of the minister of agriculture, who calculated that we need 15 years. But this was in 1958.

[Answer] I agree with the statement that agricultural efficiency depends on a influx of production resources, but it is not so simple. If it was, then we could immediately draw a graph and show how many more tractors, machines, and fertilizers there are and by how much production has grown. But we cannot. It is people who use technology and chemistry, which have reached through to them and will continue to do so. One must know how to use them. This is what the final results depend on.

As far as the plans made in 1958 are concerned...in 1974 there was the fifteenth PZPR Central Committee plenum, one of the most complex sessions on this topic. The possibilities and needs of agriculture were appraised. And we ought to regret that this plenum's resolutions were not fully used.

[Question] This is an example of how the importance of agriculture for the functioning of our economy was always kept in mind, only somehow it never worked out in practice. Did the need for the stable agricultural policy find expression in the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, among other places? In your opinion, can one say today that this resolution is being implemented?

[Answer] Yes, only under considerable worse conditions than we imagined at the time of the congress. We were faced with difficulties then, but we did not expect all the soical unrest that occurred later. As far as the materials sphere is concerned, I believe that for the sake of agriculture, we at least managed to protect production from any larger drop in output than occurred in national economy as a whole. Operational programs and concessions for enterprises producing goods for agriculture helped. For example, the 1982 tractor production plan was exceeded.

Neither can anyone deny that some forecasts meant to guarantee the stability of agricultural policy have been confirmed by means of laws. The Sejm adopted a whole package of laws which are important for the development of agriculture and rural areas. Only these laws have to be applied correctly. This depends to a large extent on the administrative apparatus and also on cooperative and agricultural self-management bodies. It depends also on rural areas themselves. And there is still another side to the coin:

Right now there are not enough legal instruments to effectively prevent bad management. For what good is a law that speaks about the correct use of land when there is almost no possibility of implementing it? One can of course punish people, but there is no question of taking land away. Therefore, we must have an economic system to compel people to manage efficiently. Profitability is the factor here. We have achieved profitability; it is even high, but only when there is a decent level of production. We will never guarantee profitability to private farmers, state farms, or cooperatives if they work badly.

[Question] Some people criticize the law which guarantees the permanence of private farms, saying that this law is a temporary measure which throws a question mark over the long-term prospects of rural areas in our system. Others demand a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the permanence of these farms. What is the party's stance on this matter?

[Answer] I would like to carry out the following test some day: Give people Article 15 of the Constitution to read and ask them where it is taken from: from guidelines, from party congress resolutions, from someone's speech or from the Constitution? I think those who demand an amendment wouldn't know that it is from the Constitution. The Constitution says how the state should look after private farming. There is, indeed, no clause about their permanence. And such a clause must be included when amending the Constitution. However, I have in mind family-run farms, which may be a permanent element of our economy. I will come out with this proposal when I present the report of the PZPR Politburo and I will mention it to the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium.

Let me remind you that we make no guarantees where there is bad management. And this will not be a system of commands, only harsh economic requirements. Guaranteeing the permanence of family-run farms does not rule out socialist transformations in rural areas. After all, efficiently-working young people can form teams and cooperatives. Let us remember that the statutes say that only a private farmer who has contributed his land to the collective economy can join a cooperative. If he wishes to leave it, he remains the owner of his land. So before we commence discussion, it is worth reading the Constitution and the laws and gain a picture of what, for example, cooperatives in Hungary look like....

[Question] We want young people to start working in agriculture, but we want to have educated farmers. For there is a correlation between qualifications and production results. The situation with rural education and schooling is not the best. Will it change for the better?

[Answer] There are fewer educated people in rural areas -- 24 percent of people in the farming business do not have elementary education. This effects their lifestyle and work. Tests have shown that farmers with higher education, even with secondary education, achieve an average of 30 percent greater production.

The teaching level in rural schools is indeed lower than in cities. Yet we must start from elementary schools if we want young people to have access to secondary schools, and this doesn't only apply to farmers. Young people in agriculture are quite simply not as well prepared, and in order to remedy this we must have teachers with high qualifications in rural areas.

However, as far as professional training schools are concerned, one must finally ask the question -- who are these schools meant to train? Up to now, most of their graduates have been undertaking work in offices. Those who found work in agriculture went mainly to state farms and not as highly-qualified workers but as foremen or animal breeding assistants. Professional training schools should prepare one for the profession of farmer.

[Question] Do you see the grain and meat program up to 1990 as realistic, or will it only be a priority on paper since other ministries are not guaranteeing supplies for implementing this program?

[Answer] It is realistic in my opinion. I would even say it is quite ambitious. We will discuss it at the plenum and decide what we are to implement during the next three years and how we are to do it. We will determine what has not worked and find other ways of solving the problems.

[Question] What concrete advantages will the plenum bring to agriculture?

[Answer] Plenums are rather the sphere of politics. We will review what we have already done and will examine the possibilities for further action. We will adopt resolutions at the plenum which will be binding for our party and the ZSL. These will be at the same time concrete tasks to be implemented. And we will only be able to talk about advantages and effects when PZPR and ZSL members change these resolutions into deeds. There are half a million PZPR and ZSL members among farmers: 100,000 in state farms, 100,000 in the rural administration and 300,000 among the peasant workers. This is an enormous army of people. They have the duty to set an example in their professional and social work.

[Question] Two youth organizations are active in rural areas. How do you think they will implement the supreme goals of agricultural policy?

[Answer] Young people must join in the implementation of this program. It is the duty of youth organizations to work actively for the sake of rural areas. The activity programs of the Rural Youth Union and the Union of Polish Socialist Youth contain no basic differences. All in all, they are harmonious in their goals. The question is how to achieve these goals. In my opinion, both these organizations must do this together, maybe help each other out in certain activities and certainly cooperate. This will be advantageous both for agriculture and for the rural youth.

## PAP REPORTS PRON COUNCIL PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD262138 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jan. -- The Presidium of Poland's National Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) met here today to examine a draft of PRON's ideological and programmatic declaration, draft statutes and a concept of PRON's campaign before its national congress. The Presidium stressed that the declaration should be addressed both to the society and the authorities and also to Poland's friends abroad. It must be a self-determination of the movement: what it is and what it should be. Finally, it should inspire hopes but avoid creating illusions.

## COUNCIL PLANNING COMMISSION PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD262333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] The key assumptions of the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 were the subject of the work of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission. Discussing the plan's assumptions of foreign trade, it was stressed that in the course of the next few years, the situation in this sector will be unfavorable as a result of our country's high indebtedness. The development of exchange with foreign countries will also not be promoted by the economic restrictions applied to Poland by some capitalist countries. A fundamental condition for achieving the goals set in foreign trade will be a further tightening of economic cooperation with the CEMA countries. It is envisaged that trade turnover with socialist partners will increase in 1985, in relation to 1980, by more than 30 percent. Our trade relations with Third World countries will also be activated. The basis for an increase in industrial production in the coming years can only be the rationalization of the use of materials, raw materials, fuel and energy.

In the food economy sector, the fundamental assumption of the 1983-85 plan was for an increase in self-sufficiency. The assumptions approved in the course of the work of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission will be the basis for the specification of the 3-year plan in the areas of foreign trade, material and technical supplies, and food economy. The deliberations were chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission.

BAKA REPORTS ON RESULTS OF REFORM 26 JANUARY

LD262142 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jan -- The economic reform's impact on Poland's economic situation dates back to the middle of the year 1982, the Polish official in charge of the reform said here today. The results are positive. The fall in production was stopped and a systematic production growth was recorded. In foreign trade, exports exceeded imports. Labour productivity also rose, though short of expectations, said Minister Wladyslaw Baka.

There were also negative phenomena. The alarming one was the upsetting of the balance between the tempo of average wage rise and productivity, Minister Baka said, as he addressed representatives of about 100 industrial enterprises in a consultation conference.

In the fourth quarter of 1982 wages rose by 24 per cent on the preceding quarter, while productivity went up only by 12 per cent.

In face of inflationary processes it should be expected that unless a marked improvement in production and wage proportions takes place, it will be necessary to either change prices or return to the situation where market is replaced by a command system, warned the minister. The overcoming of inflation depends on increased production. The aim is to strengthen the zloty. The government does not intend to introduce the currency change. It primarily reckons on increased production and thriftiness.

Significant corrections will be introduced to the principles of the reform in 1983. Their common feature is to strengthen efficiency rigours and factors.

It is expected that those corrections will strongly tie wages to labour productivity. They should also lead to more rational wage differentials and a rationalization of employment. The draft law on the bankruptcy and improvement of enterprises creates qualitatively new solutions whose lack in the present mechanism of the reform is felt strongly, said the minister.

PLANE HIJACKED TO WEST BERLIN 26 JANUARY

LD262040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Henryk Kolat dispatch]

[Text] A single-engined YAK 12A plane was hijacked to West Berlin today. The plane belongs to the Piotrkow Trybunalski Airclub. It was on a training flight from Piotrkow to Leszno. In spite of the protests made by the mechanic, the pilot and the instructor hijacked the plane to West Berlin. The landing took place at 1357 at Tempelhof U.S. military airfield. The hijackers were arrested by U.S. Military Police, who then questioned them. Employees of the Polish military mission in West Berlin were not admitted to the interrogation. The hijackers, who have requested asylum, have been handed over to the West Berlin Prosecutor's Office. The mechanic, who is demanding to return to Poland, is to be released around 2000. The West Berlin broadcasting station RIAS [Radio Station in the American Sector] has reported that the hijackers have been arrested by West Berlin police.

## WALESA REINSTATED AT GDANSK LENIN SHIPYARDS

NC262017 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 26 (AFP) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa was today re-instated on the list of workers at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk but has not yet been authorized to resume his electrician's job there, Mr Walesa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone from his home in the Baltic port.

Mr Walesa -- president of the Solidarity trade union which was banned by the Polish parliament late last year -- said he had gone today to the shipyard in response to a summons he received yesterday from management.

"The head of personnel for the shipyard told me that I was re-instated on the list of personnel as of January 17 and that from this date on the company would pay me," said Mr Walesa.

"But he asked me not to clock in at work until further notice," Mr Walesa said.

Mr Walesa said the personnel chief questioned him "on the attitude that I would adopt in the event of possible (worker) demonstration" at the plant.

He had gone to the shipyard last January 17 and was told that to be rehired he would need a certificate from his former employer. The state considers that his former employer is Boleslaw Napieraj, the man named by the government to liquidate Solidarity's assets.

Mr Walesa has said he does not recognize Mr Napieraj's authority to act as his former employer, and that he would take the matter before a labor court.

## SOAP, DETERGENT RATIONING TO END 1 FEBRUARY

LD260024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] As from 1 February, washing powder and soap will be retailed freely although coupons for these goods have been printed on February vouchers. In connection with the price change, the January coupons on alcohol will be valid only until 29 January. Trade needs time to carry out the necessary price alterations. As from February, alcohol will be sold in the hitherto system of partial rationing. As from 1 February, citrus fruit is to be retailed freely. Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services announced this at a press conference.

## BRIEFS

POLISH-HUNGARIAN TRANSPORT AGREEMENT -- The 3-day meeting of representatives of Hungarian transport and trading firms with Polish foreign trade central agencies has ended in Kolobrzeg. An agreement was signed by the Hungarian firm of Masped with Hartwig and the harbor boards of Szczecin-Swinoujscie and Gdansk-Gdynia, and with Polish Baltic Shipping, setting down the conditions of cooperation when Polish ports service Hungarian transit freight. It is envisaged that about 600,000 tons of various goods, including 350,000 tons of imported bulk goods and 250,000 tons of exported general cargo, will be sent via our ports. This is approximately 200,000 tons of goods more than last year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 83 LD]

MEDIA PRAISE CEAUSESCU AS 65TH BIRTHDAY NEARS

AU251519 [Editorial Report] Starting 9 January 1983 Romanian media have carried a considerable amount of material, increasing in volume, related to Ceausescu's 65th birthday on 27 January and his "50 years of revolutionary activity." The Romanian press from 9 to 14 January has carried one 2,000-3,000-word article each day extensively quoting Ceausescu's views on various domestic and foreign policy matters. The wordage slowly increases after that date, progressing to 2-3 items a day, eventually reaching 2-3 full pages in the later issues of about 20 January. They have included articles and reviews of new books by and on Ceausescu, replete with pictures, poems and songs with musical scores; SCINTEIA, on 24 January, carries nearly 4 pages of Ceausescu-related items. These later issues also include reports on various events at home and abroad devoted to Ceausescu's birthday, such as cultural evenings, symposiums and exhibitions, as well as reports on comments in the foreign press on Romania's achievements and Ceausescu's personality.

All articles and reports are signed by writers whose function is not further identified.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian, as of 9 January, has also carried a growing volume of items devoted to Ceausescu's birthday, mainly reports on cultural events at home and abroad, scientific sessions devoted to Ceausescu's social and political thinking, reviews of Ceausescu books and comments in the foreign media related to Ceausescu's personality. All major news casts have carried an average of 2, and later 5, minutes per cast of material devoted to Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION 25 JAN

AU252108 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1645 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the festive meeting marking his 65th birthday and 50 years of revolutionary activity in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I would like to warmly thank the Central Committee, the State Council and the government as well as mass organizations, democratic national organizations, scientific-cultural bodies, county party committees, the Army, and our youth and Pioneers for the congratulations and wishes addressed to me on the 50th anniversary of my revolutionary activity and my 65th birthday. I consider all the wishes and recognition of my revolutionary activity to be equally addressed to the party, in which I am militant and within which I became a revolutionary and have served and am serving the people, our nation and the cause of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I also warmly thank you for the medal awarded to me on this occasion and consider it to be a recognition of the revolutionary activity of communists and all those who devoted their lives to the national and social liberation and the well-being, independence and sovereignty of our fatherland. [applause]

On my 65th birthday, my first thoughts full of profound gratitude go to my parents, who gave me life and taught me to live and grow as a faithful son of the people, whom I should unswervingly serve in all circumstances. [cheers, chants]

On the 50th anniversary of my revolutionary activity, my thoughts are with the party, with the comrades, friends, and militants I knew and with whom I worked and struggled in the revolutionary movement where I became a fighter and militant for social and national liberation, for the cause of the people's well-being and happiness, for

socialism, for the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and for international peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

On this festive occasion, as a son of peasants, as a worker and an intellectual, and in my capacity as secretary general of the party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I would like to warmly thank our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people for the congratulations, wishes, and warmth extended to me at this festive time. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to again stress that I consider all these manifestations an expression of both trust in and appreciation of my activity and of trust in and appreciation of the policy of the RCP, the trusted leader of our people in the revolutionary struggle along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, looking back upon my 50 years of revolutionary activity, I would like to stress that from the very first moment I joined the workers movement, the Union of Communist Youth and the RCP, I have devoted my entire life to the struggle against the bourgeois-landlord class oppression, to defending the interests of the broad masses, to the cause of socialist revolution, to the fatherland's independence, and the well-being and happiness of all our people. [applause]

I began my revolutionary activity in the difficult underground years. I joined the movements in the years of struggle against fascism, which was developing in Romania, and against the war. In all these 50 years, I actively participated together with the entire party and all revolutionary cadres and militants, be they Communists or not, in the most important revolutionary struggles and events in the fatherland's history. Now, on the 50th anniversary of my revolutionary struggle, I have the great satisfaction of participating in the implementation of the people's strivings for a better, free, and happy life, in the outstanding achievements of the fatherland's socioeconomic development and in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. Our people have never had such a tried leader as our Communist Party, which is drawing its strength from the people and is the continuer of the most just and great aspirations and ideals of the struggle for freedom and independence. In the new historical conditions, our party lifts the forefathers' traditions of struggle onto higher peaks and gives new dimensions to our people and Socialist Romanian. [applause, cheers, chants]

On this anniversary I feel proud that I joined such a revolutionary party and that, together with the party, I have served and am serving the people and fatherland; I will do everything so that the party will always fulfill its historic mission to raise our people onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, ensure the well-being, happiness and independence of the country and raise it onto the high peaks of the supreme communist civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the party's national conference examined the stage at which our socialist society finds itself and set out a complex program for the socioeconomic development of the fatherland. You are familiar with the great achievements of the socialist years and the fact that, in a short historical period, Romania has gone from being a state with a backward industry and agriculture to a state with a modern and advanced industry and an agriculture that is in full swing. Today Romania is among those countries which, in a short period, has passed through several historical stages. Our fatherland's development level demonstrates the force of socialism and proves in actual fact that the socialist way is the only way in which peoples can rapidly eliminate social and national oppression and ensure socioeconomic progress, well-being, happiness, and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

The national conference mapped out a wonderful program of measures to implement the 12th congress decisions and the party program by continuing to give priority to the basic goal of ensuring our fatherland's transition to a new development stage and attaining a new quality of work and life in all fields. According to the decisions of the

12th congress and the national conference, we will give priority to powerfully developing the energy and raw materials base in order to better meet the requirements of our economic development and ensure our energetic independence. Proceeding from this consideration, we must resolutely work and take appropriate organizational measures to unflinchingly implement these vital programs for our fatherland's future development.

We must continue to resolutely act to cut back material consumption and to recover and reuse materials. We must pay particular attention to increasing labor productivity. At this festive time, too, I would like to stress that in the next few years we must do everything to considerably increase labor productivity so as to be able to demonstrate the superiority of socialism in this field, too. We must attain a labor productivity which is higher than the one in the developed capitalist countries. This is a compulsory requirement of building socialism and communism. [applause]

We must pay all due attention to powerfully increasing economic efficiency and unswervingly implementing the new economic mechanism in all fields. We must take more resolute measures to fulfill the targets set by the 12th party congress in agriculture and the new agrarian revolution, in order to attain higher production by better organizing the entire activity and raising the level of agricultural work to the level of industrial activities, [applause, cheers]

We have had important successes in the years of socialist construction in developing science, education, and culture, which are decisive elements of building socialism and communism. In the work and struggle to implement the party program and the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference, we must give new impetus to the scientific activity and ensure that science, researchers, and scientists make a greater contribution to resolving the complex problems of organizing all activities on the basis of the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology. Likewise, we must continuously improve the educational process, strengthen the links between education and science, on the one hand, and production, on the other, train the necessary cadres and experts for all fields, and raise future builders of the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism on the basis of the latest achievements in all fields. This is one of the guarantees of the victory of communism in Romania. [applause]

We must intensify the cultural-artistic activity of molding the new man, armed with high revolutionary and patriotic consciousness and with the revolutionary concept of the world and life, dialectical and historical materialism, and scientific socialism. We must never forget that only by possessing a high patriotic and revolutionary awareness and understanding the meaning of events will we be able to act always, with full responsibility and at full capacity, to resolve the complex problems of development and always serve the interests of the people and the cause of socialism and the people's well-being, independence, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

I am talking about all this comrades, because, looking back upon these 50 years of revolutionary struggle, I cannot fail to stress the conclusions drawn by our party, that in order to be a communist and revolutionary it is not enough to have a red party card in your pocket. One must continuously raise the level of one's knowledge so that one can always work as a revolutionary in terms of the objective requirements of development. Communism means science, culture, and a lofty knowledge of the laws of social development and nature. Only such a communist can always fulfill his mission in any field.

This is the first thing I learned in my 50 years of revolutionary activity. This is a must for all communists and our entire nation. We must ensure that our nation lives as a revolutionary nation, with a high level of consciousness and a high degree of civilization and culture. [applause, cheers, chants]

I joined the revolutionary movement in the years of bourgeois-landlord oppression and terror. I fought along with the rest of the party, in cooperation with many mass and public organizations, to defend the democratic freedoms and rights of our people. From those early years I understood that socialism means humanism, freedom, social justice,

and a broad participation of the people and masses in running the society. I knew that socialism is the best democratic system for the participation of the masses and people in consciously molding their own future. It is along these lines that our party acts to develop the revolutionary workers democracy and to attain a broad organizational framework of working people's councils and other democratic national organizations, which, at the national level, merge with the state bodies, thus achieving a high democratic management of our socialist society. The workers democracy, the workers revolutionary state and the revolutionary workers democracy is the wonderful framework within which our people can build socialism and communism. Our people can thus participate in adopting decisions for all fields, drafting the domestic and foreign policy and implementing these policies. Due to this broad democratic framework of our socialist society and the conscious participation of the masses and people in leading the society, we have obtained these wonderful achievements and attained this indestructible unity between party and people, the unity of all our people within the socialist democracy and unity front. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must continuously improve and strengthen this wonderful democratic framework, self-management and self-administration; we must give new dimensions to democratic frameworks in all units and to regional self-management and self-supply; we must unflinchingly implement the socialist principles of work and remuneration in all fields. We must never forget the lessons drawn from the long experience of our people and party in the struggle for powerfully asserting the principles of social justice and equity and the revolutionary humanism that have always characterized the Romanian people.

I recall the moments when I joined the revolutionary movement. I was born in an area without minorities. As an activist in the revolutionary movement, I worked with workers of various nationalities. In the revolutionary organizations, in the party, and in the Union of Communist Youth, I worked and struggled together with revolutionary militants of various nationalities. I learned there that the workers, regardless of nationality, had and still have a single enemy, the oppressors, who exploited them alike, regardless of nationality. It is true that, on top of the bourgeois-landlord exploitation, applicable to all, the working people of other nationalities did occasionally feel an additional exploitation, too. But I then understood that the workers, regardless of nationality, must work and struggle in unity to ensure their right to a free life and shape their lives in accordance with their wishes: an equal life for all. [applause]

The exploiting classes and the bourgeois-landlord state apparatus have never made any distinction between Romanian, Hungarian, German, Serbian, Jewish or other revolutionaries. They were equally hunted and sent to prisons and camps, and in close unity they upheld the banner of the revolutionary struggle to eliminate the bourgeois-landlord oppression, to carry out the antifascist and anti-imperialist national and social revolution and to build socialism in Romania. [applause]

Therefore, the nationality policy of our party is expressed by the very structure of our society and in the cohesion of the scientific and socialist concept of the world and life. It is in this spirit that our party and I have acted, and I will continue to act in this spirit to ensure full equality of rights for all our people and all the country's citizens, regardless of nationality, and their equal participation in the entire activity. We will do everything to ensure that each citizen enjoys all rights while also having to fulfill all the duties incumbent upon a builder of socialism and communism, a free and dignified citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [cheers, chants]

In my long revolutionary activity I have known many problems that have confronted our party. I have understood that everything possible should be done to continuously strengthen the party, always ensure the party's revolutionary class character and arm the entire party with the materialist, dialectical, and historical concept so as to maintain the party's revolutionary spirit of struggle for the interests of the people, socialism, and communism.

Indeed, our party today is a powerful and united party. We must do everything possible -- I am stressing this now while recalling the long distance covered by our party -- to ensure that each revolutionary and party member is dutybound to always strengthen and improve the party's activity and internal democracy as well as the party's unity, as an indispensable prerequisite for fulfilling its historic mission of leading our entire nation to the bright peaks of the communist society. [cheers, chants]

You should understand, comrades, that many problems that our party and people have been confronted with are crossing my mind now. Indeed, one does not always have time to think of the past, being immersed in the work and struggle to attain our great changes. However, on such an occasion, I cannot help drawing a few conclusions, and one I would like to share with you now is that each Communist, revolutionary, and patriot of our fatherland must always act responsibly to commendably fulfill the tasks set for him by the party and give priority to the overall interests of the fatherland, people, socialism, communism and the fatherland's independence. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, at the national conference I dealt in detail with the international issues and the actions and directions of our party-state activity at the world level. I deem it necessary to again stress that we must consider the activity to prevent a new war and ensure peace a key task of the present age. There cannot be a more important issue than putting an end to the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear. We must do everything possible to halt the trend toward a catastrophe and ensure the supreme right of people to existence, life, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

In this respect, a vital problem for the European peoples is to halt the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and bring about the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones. One could state that 1983 will be decisive in this respect, since these missiles are scheduled to be deployed at the end of this year. Therefore, we must do everything to strengthen cooperation with all European peoples to halt the deployment of these missiles in the interest of each nation and the overall cause of peace. I would like to again appeal to all statesmen and politicians in Europe and the European peoples to join forces and act before it is too late to ensure the life, existence, and independence of our nations and the peace of Europe and all the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must responsibly work to resume and continue the policy of detente and do our best to speedily conclude the Madrid meeting on European cooperation and collaboration, convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and ensure the continuity of the meetings started in Helsinki. We must jointly work in a responsible manner for the benefit of our peoples, for a united Europe, on the basis of respect for the social system of each country, a Europe of cooperation and peace without nuclear weapons. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to stress the need to attain broad cooperation in our region, the Balkans, and to turn the Balkans into an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, an area of cooperation and friendship along the road of progress and independent socioeconomic development for each people in our region. [applause]

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact held at the beginning of this month in Prague has drafted and adopted a Political Declaration which gives priority to the question of disarmament, peace, and international cooperation. The meeting advanced proposals for negotiations to be held as soon as possible between the Warsaw Pact members and the NATO countries on disarmament, the end of the arms race and ensuring peace. We are proceeding from the fact that over 80 percent of arms and almost all nuclear weapons are in countries belonging to these two military blocs. Hence, a disarmament agreement between them would actually mean an agreement on overall disarmament, which would have a decisive impact on the entire international scene. Proposals were made on the signing of a nonaggression treaty and other measures to ensure detente, disarmament, and peace. We believe that it is now the NATO countries' turn to reply to these proposals, proceeding from the interests of peace and in their own peoples' interests.

I do not believe that only the Warsaw Pact proposals should be discussed. On the contrary, we are waiting for constructive proposals from the NATO countries. Let us sit down at the negotiating table and discuss all problems and proposals, proceeding from the need to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament.

We must maintain a balance of power; however, not by accumulating new arms, including nuclear ones, but by reducing them to an ever lower level. Nobody can feel secure with new arms. The accumulation of new missiles and more nuclear and conventional arms increases the danger of war and destruction. It is, therefore, in the interest of life, our peoples, and peace in Europe and throughout the world to proceed to negotiations and to work for disarmament, peace, and the life of our peoples. [cheers, chants]
I have already mentioned that I joined the revolutionary movement in the years of the fascist upsurge, in the years of war preparations. You can see that I actively participated from the very beginning in the struggle against war and fascism. From this experience and from what fascism and World War II meant, we must draw all the appropriate conclusions and do everything to prevent a repetition of the fascist dictatorship in any country and ensure the democratic freedoms of peoples and their right to free and independent development in accordance with their wishes, without any outside interference. Let us do everything to unite the powerful peace movements everywhere into a huge force capable of halting the arms race and ensuring peace. I am fully convinced that the peoples and the powerful peace movement that encompasses all social categories [Ceausescu changes thought] -- Within this peace movement the intelligentsia plays an important part since it properly understands the meaning of the use of nuclear or chemical weapons -- let us do everything possible to unite this huge movement to ensure peace and make heads of state and government take into consideration the desire of peoples, that is, peace and respect for each nation's rights and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania are determined to do their best to strengthen and develop cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. We will ceaselessly strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all socialist states, primarily our neighbors. We will strengthen cooperation and solidarity with developing countries, the developed capitalist states and all countries, regardless of social system. We firmly base our relations with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We will continuously strengthen solidarity with progressive revolutionary movements everywhere, communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, all democratic and national liberation parties and forces and all politicians and political forces that think realistically and want to live in freedom and peace, on the basis of respect for each people's right to choose its development path in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. We are firmly convinced that each nation wants to live better and more freely and will know how to choose the system that best meets its strivings. Our conviction is that all mankind will choose sooner or later -- of course we would like it to happen as soon as possible -- the only way that ensures the people's full equality and freedom, socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]
Our belief in the victory of socialism and communism will never divert us from the principles of international relations and the fact that each people must freely choose its development path, without any outside interference. We want to cooperate with all nations and peoples, regardless of social system; let us together attain the best for our peoples, let us ensure peace and each people's right to life and freedom, socialism and communism.
Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like again to warmly thank you for the warmth and trust extended to me on this occasion, too, for the cooperation and activity of party-state cadres and for the way in which everybody works to unswervingly implement the policy of our party and state. I assure you, dear comrades and friends and all our people, that in carrying out the tasks entrusted to me by the party and people, I will do my best to meet the trust placed in me. I have never had, I do not have and I will never have anything more precious at heart than the interests of the people among whom I was born, have lived and am living. I have never had, do not have and will never have any other more precious goal than to serve the people's aspirations for well-being, happiness, freedom, and independence. I will do everything to ensure the firm progress of our nation, under RCP leadership, to the bright peaks of the comprehensively developed socialist society, the community society. Only thus will I

Consider that I have fulfilled my duty as communist, revolutionary, patriot, and son of the Romanian people. [cheers, chants]

I would like to again assure you, all our people, our friends abroad, and all peoples, that in Romania they have a firm struggler for peace, independence, progress, and ensuring the people's right to existence and freedom. [cheers, chants]

I would like, in turn, to extend best wishes for success in all fields to our Communist Party, all party activists and members, the management bodies of mass and public organizations, all democratic bodies, and all scientific and cultural organizations ever greater achievements in all fields of activity and success in fulfilling the highly responsible tasks devolving on everyone in carrying out the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference.

I warmly congratulate the workers class, peasantry, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people and I wish them now, at the start of the new year, new successes, well-being, happiness, and a long free and independent life in communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

I thank you all and I wish you much health and happiness. [loud and prolonged applause, cheers, and chants]

DASCALESCU READS RCP MESSAGE FOR CEAUSESCU

AU252050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1503 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Message on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday read by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania -- live]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu:

With the most profound sentiments of esteem and regard, we would like -- on this day, when our entire nation celebrates the 50th anniversary of your revolutionary activity and your 65th birthday -- to wholeheartedly congratulate you and to extend to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, warmest comradely wishes for health, happiness, and many bright years full of satisfactions and achievements, for the benefit and prosperity of the people and in the interest of the unswerving progress of our beloved fatherland along the road of socialism and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

We pay passionate homage to your personality as eminent party-state leader, fiery revolutionary and patriot, front-ranking militant of the communist and workers movement, and tireless fighter for the freedom and independence of peoples and for progress and peace in the world. On this occasion, too, we would like to express our gratitude and the gratitude of all the party and people for everything you have done and are doing for the glory and happiness of this country and for the huge activity you are carrying out with wisdom and great competence in organizing and leading the construction of socialism in Romania.

Since your early youth, facing the terror of the bourgeois-landlord regime, you have brilliantly asserted yourself in the great battles waged by the party to defend the interests of the Romanian workers class and people, for social and national freedom, against fascism and war, for the cause of the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland and for a better life. Your wonderful qualities as passionate patriot and revolutionary have increasingly developed in the years since the country's liberation in the struggles waged by the workers masses led by the party to defeat reaction and establish the people's power, in the entire activity of national economic recovery and reconstruction and in the transition to organizing the Romanian society on socialist bases.

Your life has closely blended with all the great events in the struggle waged by our glorious party for the victory of the socialist revolution and construction in Romania. For all this, our party and people have entrusted you with the supreme responsibility as secretary general of the RCP and the first president of Romania, considering you to be the surest guarantee of the fatherland's happy future, independence, and sovereignty, and of the successful socialist construction in Romania. [applause]

The almost 18 years that you have headed our party and state have been the most fruitful and rich in achievements in Romania's entire history. The Ninth RCP Congress, whose decisions and guidelines bear the direct imprint of your courageous thinking and action, has opened up a new era in the fatherland's history and has instilled a deeply renewing spirit in all spheres of socialist construction, thus stimulating profound revolutionary changes in the entire Romanian society.

Everybody knows and highly assesses your orientation toward the steady development and modernization of the forces of production and the creation of a powerful technical-material base as a primary prerequisite for quickly eliminating the socioeconomic backwardness inherited from the old regime and as a decisive element for ensuring the fast progress of the entire country.

On the basis of this orientation, we managed to build a powerful and modern industry and a socialist agriculture in full swing; ensured the powerful development of science, education, and culture, and the harmonious development of all the country's counties; increased socialist wealth and the national incomes; and raised the overall civilization and living standards of the people, the basic aim and goal of the party and the socialist society that we are building in Romania. A historic achievement of these years is the implementation of your ideals and concepts concerning the organization of the entire socioeconomic life in our country on democratic bases. On your direct initiative and recommendation, we have set up an original organizational system, unique in its way, which ensures the full exercise of the people's prerogatives as true masters of the country and the direct participation of all working people, in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users, in running society. We have today in Romania a new kind of democracy which is superior in all respects to any bourgeois democracy.

Your visits and presence in all the country's counties and localities, wherever the party's policy is being implemented, and the live dialogue you are always conducting with the broadest categories of working people is a great example of the implementation of socialist democracy, since the leader of the country himself is living proof of the implementation of your concept concerning the construction of socialism together with and for the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

The entire party and people are familiar with and highly assess your permanent concern with developing the new traits of our socialist nation and strengthening the unity of all the people as a key element of the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. We are proud of the brilliant way in which we resolved the nationality problem in Romania by creating conditions for full and real equality between all working people, regardless of nationality.

We appreciate your particular concern with continuously improving the activity of our socialist state, as a state of revolutionary workers democracy, and increasing the state's role and duties in organizing and running the entire socialist construction. We also highly assess the firm and consistent way in which you work to strengthen socialist legality and create all the conditions so that social justice and the principles of socialist ethics and equity rule in our country.

The Communists and all our people particularly appreciate the care and responsibility you show in continuously strengthening the party, as a vital nucleus of the entire nation, and in increasing its leading role in the entire socialist construction. The fact that we have today a powerful party -- which acts as a monolithic unit in

fulfilling its historical mission to bring revolutionary changes to society -- and a powerful aktiv of revolutionary cadres wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of socialism is particularly due to the implementation of your orientations and guidelines. This is the reason that our party is followed with great trust by the people and is surrounded by the love and esteem of all our nation. [applause, cheers]

Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, you have made and are making a priceless contribution to renewing and dynamizing revolutionary practice and thinking in our country and enriching the thesaurus of scientific socialism with new ideas, conclusions, and concepts. The ideas and conclusions contained in your speech to the party's ideological plenum last June, adopted as a programmatic document of the party, as well as the detailed report you presented to the party's national conference on the stage and objective requirements of Romania's socialist development in the current stage and in the future and on the theoretical questions of our society and world developments are a brilliant contribution to enriching revolutionary theory.

Nor can we fail to mention on this occasion your particular concern with the revolutionary education of the working people, with the development of the socialist consciousness of the people and with arming them with the advanced materialist, dialectical, and historical concept of life and society. We appreciate the great passion with which you work to mold the new man and ensure the comprehensive assertion of his personality and to cultivate among the people the spirit of patriotism and love and responsibility for the country and party and the high principles of revolutionary principles characteristic of your life and activity.

Currently, all our people, profoundly inspired by the decisions of the national conference and by your appeals and recommendations, are sacrificing themselves and devotedly working to implement the socioeconomic development programs of the country, to attain a new and better quality in all fields and to commendably fulfill the 5-year plan. Your report to the national conference -- which, along with pointing out the great successes and achievements of socialism, also draws attention to certain difficulties and hardships still to be overcome -- powerfully mobilizes the forces, energy, and determination of all the people to continuously improve the socioeconomic activity and better utilize the material and human potential available to our society.

Closely united around the party and you, Comrade Secretary General, all our people are determined to unflinchingly implement the party policy you are passionately promoting and to do everything possible to build the new system in our country. While inexhaustibly serving the vital interests of the Romanian people and the cause of socialism in Romania, you have also left your mark on the consciousness of the entire world as a passionate promoter of the noblest ideals of understanding, cooperation and peace and as a brilliant fighter for the cause of the independence and sovereignty of peoples and for defending the basic right of nations and people to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Under the current international circumstances in which a particular tension has taken hold in the world and the life, freedom, and independence of peoples and the tranquility and peace of all mankind are being increasingly jeopardized, your appeals to do everything, before it is too late, to remove the danger of war, to prevent the aggravation of the international situation, to proceed to disarmament -- primarily nuclear -- to resolve all problems between states through negotiations, to attain European security, to eliminate underdevelopment, and to establish a new economic order have produced a powerful international response and enjoy broad approval among all nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

Our party and people highly assess your tireless activity to develop cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements and progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for peace and social progress and a better and more just world on our planet.

M[illegible] beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we would like to assure you of our unflinching determination to follow your permanent high example and work with revolutionary self-denial and devotion to implement the historical tasks set by the 12th congress and the national conference. We will spare no effort to unflinchingly implement the party program; together with all the party and people, closely united around you, we will do everything to implement the great ideals of socialism and communism, ideals which you have been serving for more than 50 years with boundless devotion and a high sense of responsibility for Romania's destiny.

At this festive occasion, voicing the thoughts and sentiments of all the party, communist and socialist builders in Romania, we wholeheartedly wish you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a long and happy life and much health and energy so as to lead our socialist fatherland to new victories and great and wonderful achievements. We wish you new successes in your supremely responsible activity as head of our party and state. Everlasting youth, days full of satisfaction and joy, much happiness together with your wife, the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with the entire family and all those dear and close to you. [applause, cheers, chants]

Many happy returns much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

COMPARISON OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 22 January carries on page 5 an item entitled "The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey Ended His Official Visit to Our Country" which permits the following additions to be made to the Bucharest AGERPRES version published in the 24 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pages H 4-5:

Page H 4, paragraph one insert: "...on January 21.

"During his visit, the Turkish foreign minister was received by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. On that occasion, friendly messages were exchanged between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey.

"During the official..."

Page H 5, paragraph four add: "...Turkey left Bucharest.

"The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by other officials.

"Also present was Turkish Ambassador to Bucharest Nahit Ozgur and members of the embassy staff."

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY JAPANESE DAILY

AU251350 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Predeal on 18 January for Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN]

[Text] Question: Romanian-Japanese relations have been developing more intensively after your excellency's visit to Japan in 1975 and after the return visit to Romania by Crown Prince Akihito in 1979. Your Excellency, what do you think about the current stage of Romanian-Japanese relations, and what measures would you suggest to expand them in various areas, now that Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone is the leader of the Japanese Government?

Answer: Indeed, the Romanian-Japanese relations developed considerably in the seventies. My visit to Japan and the crown prince's visit to Romania contributed to a better understanding and gave a fresh impetus to our bilateral relations.

At the same time I would like to mention the fact that our countries hold identical or very close views on many international matters, especially disarmament and the peace policy.

It can be stated that currently the Romanian-Japanese relations are good, as a rule. However, I think that more vigorous actions are required on both sides to develop our economic relations more markedly. In this respect we must achieve an even commercial balance and balance of payments as a sound basis for mutually advantageous economic relations. We believe that there are good prospects for developing our economic relations. As far as it is concerned, Romania wishes to and will resolutely act along this line.

Speaking about the measures that should be taken, I believe that in view of the uneven commercial balance and balance of payments, the Japanese Government should find mutually advantageous solutions. This is made even more necessary by the fact that many Japanese companies are interested in and want to see the necessary efforts undertaken for that purpose. As I said, for our part, we believe that conditions exist for further developing our cooperation in all areas.

Question: Romania's foreign policy is very active, while your excellency's efforts to safeguard international peace and security are well known in many countries of the world, including Japan. In this context Mr President, please expand on the mainsprings and basic guidelines of Romania's foreign policy.

Answer: Romania's foreign policy has been and is devoted to achieving a broad international cooperation with all the states, regardless of social system. We have proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that the world is populated by countries with different social systems, among which there should be relations of cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. All the countries need peace and security for their socioeconomic development, for settling complex international problems, and for ensuring their peoples' material and cultural well-being.

Romania suffered foreign domination for long periods of time. That is why it resolutely endeavored and endeavors to finally eliminate the policy of force, domination and dictat, and the spheres of influence, and at the same time, to establish a new type of interstate relations based on equality. Romania's social system itself impels the Romanian people to seek relations of cooperation and friendship with all the states of the world. Those are the only conditions in which we think we can fulfill our people's aspirations for well-being and happiness, and in which each nation can develop in accordance with its wishes, without any foreign interference.

Question: Mr President, can you please give us more specific examples of Romania's contribution to European security and cooperation, as well as to general and nuclear disarmament negotiations, especially in the Balkan area.

Answer: Within the framework of our general policy of cooperation with all the states, we attach special importance to the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. As is well known, over 80 percent of the existing weapons, including nuclear weapons, are stockpiled in Europe. That is why the problem of European security and cooperation constitutes a vital necessity for all the European peoples, as well as for the rest of the world.

Along this line, we attach great importance to the Madrid conference devoted to European security and cooperation. We hope that positive results will be attained, that a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe will be convened, and that follow-up meetings will be ensured to the Helsinki conference.

At the same time we are very active in the area of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Thus, we think that the first thing to be done should be to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones.

We resolutely speak out for a Europe free of all nuclear arms and free of military blocs, that is to say for the simultaneous dismantling of both the NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in the belief that this best serves the policy of peace, security, and progress for each nation.

We also attach special attention to developing cooperation in the Balkans. I want to mention that Romania maintains good relations of cooperation with all the Balkan countries. Proceeding from that, we believe that there are good prospects for making additional progress in expanding multilateral cooperation and turning the Balkans into an area of peaceful cooperation, free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases.

Question: Mr President, please tell us about the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact members. What do you think of the proposals formulated on that occasion and of their chances of being implemented?

Answer: The recent conference of the Warsaw Pact socialist member states discussed in detail the topics of disarmament, settling the current conflicts through negotiations, and giving up the use and threat of force. The rather extensive communique published states in detail the positions of the states which participated in that conference on current international problems. Views and proposals were formulated which, in my opinion, are very important for the policy of detente, disarmament, and peace. I will not now go into detail. However, I want to stress the fact that the participating countries unanimously believe that we must do everything possible to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Specific proposals were made concerning negotiations among the interested sides and appropriate solutions. I am referring to the proposal to begin direct negotiations between NATO and Warsaw Pact members, in view of the fact that the members of those two military blocs are the major possessors of weapons and hence, an agreement by those two military blocs to cut back armaments can mark a resolute step forward toward disarmament. Another proposal suggested a treaty between the two military blocs; there were also other constructive proposals, which reflected the desire to act through negotiations, to renounce the policy of confrontation and to pursue negotiations designed to solve all the current international complex problems.

There is no doubt that an even balance of forces must be ensured, but such a balance should be achieved not by increasing and stockpiling additional weapons, but by reducing the existing ones as much as possible.

I believe that the proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact members provide an important basis for negotiations, and that the other side -- the NATO members -- must also come

with constructive proposals and respond in the same spirit, proceeding from the responsibility we bear toward our peoples and toward the cause of international peace.

If action is taken along that line, acceptable solutions can be found for both sides.

I do not think that the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact members are the only ones that should be considered. The proposals of both sides, as well as proposals made by other states should be discussed at negotiations. Considering the proposals of the Warsaw Pact members, the NATO members must act in the same spirit; discussions and negotiations must begin, and the policy of confrontation and the arms race must be renounced. This is in fact the crux of the decisions adopted in Prague, which pave the way for negotiations, for halting the arms race, and for disarmament.

Question: Like all the other countries in the world, Romania has also been affected by the international economic crisis. Western and Japanese press carried various items on Romania's economic situation and foreign debt. Mr President, to ensure that the Japanese public is well and correctly informed, would you tell us your views on the current situation of Romanian economy, including agriculture, and on aspects of the implementation of the new economic mechanism.

Answer: The international economic crisis, which has sharply worsened, has indeed affected all countries, including Romania.

The causes of this crisis are of course multiple, however, I want to mention among them the arms race, which involves huge amounts of money spent on nonproductive purposes, which gravely affects socioeconomic development. Second, I would name the increasing gaps between poor and rich countries, which in fact restrict the sphere of economic activities and add to the economic crisis.

Indeed, the Western press -- and as you say, the Japanese press, too -- has given much space to Romania's economic situation. Of course, Romania, too, was compelled to slow down its rate of development, but I must add that despite those difficult conditions, the Romanian economy continued to register an important growth, and in a certain sector to which we give priority, this growth is even very considerable -- I am referring to the area of energy and raw materials. Agriculture also developed considerably. In point of fact, this year we had the largest grain crop in our history.

As for Romania's debts, they were accrued as a result of an uneven commercial balance, and also as a result of the excessively high interest rates which in fact are to blame for the fact that part of the debt was not repaid on schedule while money was allocated to paying the interest which kept increasing -- at one point the interest rates were three times as high as the initial ones. We do not think that the difficulties that have cropped up in the Romanian economy create any special problems. In point of fact, at the recent party national conference we established measures to overcome those difficulties and to unflaggingly implement our socioeconomic development provisions.

Since you mentioned the general influence of the international economic crisis, I think one should remember that while the number of unemployed exceeded 30 million in the developed countries alone -- over 12 million of them in the United States and over 10 million in the Common Market -- in Romania, for example, there are no unemployed people. On the contrary, we sometimes have difficulties providing manpower for several key economic and social sectors, but we will of course solve those problems through a better allocation of manpower domestically. In the past years we even had a certain increase in the manpower employed in industry. This shows that, due to the measures we took, we succeeded in attenuating the influence of the international economic crisis, and that we have all the necessary conditions for overcoming the difficulties created by it as well as by certain negative aspects of our activities.

We have adopted a number of measures designed to more considerably increase the participation of the workers class and of the masses in the management of our society

and in the process of economic development. We are taking additional measures concerning the implementation of the new economic mechanism, the purpose of which is precisely to ensure a greater material incentive and a more direct participation of the working people in the management of all sectors. We believe that these measures are particularly important not just for solving current problems, but also for the general development of our socialist society and for accentuating the democratic character of socialism in Romania.

Question: Mr President, we are aware of your proposal to cancel altogether the debt of poor countries and to reduce that of less developed countries, to set a ceiling on interest rates and to further grant aid to poor countries for their socioeconomic development. How do you envisage such a step? How do you expect the Western countries to accept your request for rescheduling Romania's foreign debt? How do you view the role of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for dealing with international economic problems?

Answer: As I have already said, the situation of the developing countries has considerably deteriorated as a result of the economic crisis, international financial policies, and especially as a result of high interest rates. As is known, the debt of the developing countries exceeds $600 billion.

It is evident that those countries will not be able to deal with those difficult problems by themselves, without an appropriate agreement between the poor and rich countries.

As is known all discussions so far within the framework of the North-South dialogues have failed to produce results. However, today there is general concern for solving the problems of the developing countries.

Indeed, I have spoken about the need to cancel the debts of poor countries and to generally limit interest rates drastically. I have noted with great satisfaction that other factors, too, have the same concerns, and that some joint conclusions have even been reached. I am referring to the proposal of the Brandt commission, which also formulated a similar idea, namely to forego interest rates for a number of poor countries. Other international economic and financial bodies and institutions, too, are concerned about it and are attempting to find solutions. Some of them are more daring, others more reserved; all of them, however, are aware of the fact that the current situation cannot continue for long.

Naturally, I do not expect the rich countries to be too enthusiastic about such proposals, but even in those countries there are political and economic circles which understand that a radical solution must be found. The sooner such an understanding is reached, the better for the developing countries, and also for the developed ones, since the economic crisis cannot be overcome without understanding and cooperation between the two groups of states. The developed countries' progress itself depends on solving the problems of underdevelopment and on achieving a new economic order and everything inherent in it.

Of course, the IMF and the World Bank, as well as other international economic bodies should and can fulfill a much more important role that is now the case. In my opinion, the IMF and the World Bank in particular should carry out more intensive activities and be more active in seeking solutions to the problem of underdevelopment. Unfortunately, in these bodies, too, the decision rests with the rich countries. Hence, the problem is to finally begin genuine negotiations between the poor and rich countries, and to come to agreements that can help solve the problems of underdevelopment.

One such measure would be to cancel and reduce some of the debts of the poorest countries; then there are the problems of interest rates, credits and other financial-economic issues of a particular importance for ensuring economic recovery.

However, I want to stress that what is necessary is a new order and new principles of international relations; the old practices and principles, based on inequality and no longer corresponding to the current situation, must be renounced. Without a new world economic order it will not be possible to achieve real cooperation among poor and rich countries, and that will of course have particularly grave consequences for international life in general.

We strongly advocate devising mutually advantageous solutions through negotiations -- among equal partners -- which should, however, secure new prospects for the poor countries.

Question: Mr President, please allow me an additional question on this subject: Will Romania continue to take out credits at high interest rates, or will she forego additional loans?

Answer: We have decided not to, and in the past 2 years we took out no additional credits, except for those obtained from the IMF at a more advantageous rate of interest; those credits were used not to add to our debts, but to repay certain high-interest ones. Thus, we managed to reduce Romania's overall debt. Within 2-3 years we plan to reduce our foreign debt by at least 50 percent, and to completely repay it in the following 2-3 years. Generally speaking, we decided not to take out any more credits and to finance our socioeconomic development with our own resources. That is why we insist so much on economic relations that can ensure an even commercial balance and balance of payments, and we have decided not to import unless payment can be effected in Romanian exports.

Question: How would you describe Romania's relations with the CEMA member states, and what do you think will be achieved at the CEMA summit conference that is scheduled for the near future to discuss the economic problems of the member states?

Answer: Romania is one of the founding members of CEMA, and I want to state that the activities of that body have been very important for the socioeconomic development of the member states, including Romania.

However, as is often the case in life, 30 years have passed since its establishment. New problems have emerged, requiring different approaches. A certain lack of coordination has also emerged. Hence, at the summit conference that will deal with CEMA activities and with aspects of the economic cooperation among the socialist member states we hope to provide answers for the new problems, which were in part generated by the socioeconomic development of the member states. Each country has developed greatly. New measures are now necessary to solve certain problems, such as raw materials, energy, specialization and international cooperation with other states.

We proceed from the requirements to arrive at common solutions at the summit conference, solutions that can ensure the further development of each national economy, the implementation of programs designed to raise the material and cultural well-being of our peoples, and of course, their more active participation in the international division of labor and in international economic cooperation.

We believe that currently the CEMA member states have a great potential for jointly solving the most complex problems, including those concerning science and technology. Currently, they are capable of dealing with the most complex technological problems and of participating on an equal footing and with mutually advantageous results in international cooperation.

I want to be well understood: I believe that the position adopted by certain developed countries of restricting technological licenses will not cause too many difficulties to the CEMA member states, but if this position is maintained, it will end up harming the very countries that adopted it.

We believe that the socialist countries have a considerable potential in the area of agriculture, too; within a relatively short period of time they will be in a position to solve all problems in that area and even to produce more than they need themselves.

Hence, we will be going to the conference with the desire to find solutions to the newly emerged problems and to solve them together, with a view to developing even more markedly our economies, the socialist construction, and participation in the international division of labor.

Question: Mr President, your recent meeting with Mr Yuriy Andropov caught the attention of the international public. Can you tell us what subjects were discussed at your meeting?

Answer: At our meeting, CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and I discussed matters of common interest concerning bilateral cooperation, international problems, and ways of developing the cooperation between our parties and peoples. Romania and the USSR are neighboring socialist countries equally interested in developing an extensive cooperation, both within international organizations and bilaterally. We reached joint conclusions on the need to further act along that line, in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Question: Mr President, what are your thoughts on the eve of your forthcoming anniversary of 50 years of revolutionary activities and 65th birthday? Such an anniversary is of course an occasion for both reviewing the past and making plans for the future. Would you tell us something about the latter?

Answer: It is very difficult for me to speak about my 50 years of revolutionary activity. What I can say is that throughout this long period of time I did everything in my power to forward the interests of my people, to fulfill their aspirations for progress, freedom, and independence, and for being masters of their fate and building the social system they want.

I have many reasons to be satisfied and, to speak only about Socialist Romania's current stage of development -- when production is 50 times larger than in 1938 -- I would say that indeed, those aspirations of the Romanian people have been materializing on a grand scale. However, much remains to be done. I believe that what has been achieved in Romania's socialist development constitutes a sound basis for further implementing the party program and for building a society capable of ensuring complete social equality and the communist society for which we aspire and which we believe will embody man's golden dream of being complete master of his destiny, completely free and independent.

These are my thoughts now, at my anniversary of 50 years of revolutionary activities. I will not speak about being 65 because I wish I were less. But you cannot turn life back. What I can say is that I lived these 65 years, including 50 years of revolutionary activities, serving the people and the cause of socialism in my country, and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

For the future, our party -- and thus myself -- hope to implement the party program and to make every possible efforts for a policy of peace and disarmament, for a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace cooperation in which each people can develop freely and build the system they want, without any foreign interference. We believe that such a world will fulfill the aspirations of each nation, and we wish to cooperate with all the peoples toward that goal.

Question: Mr President, allow us to ask you what is the secret of your great energy?

Answer: I would not call it a secret. I endeavor to fulfill the duties entrusted to me by the people and to use my time and life so as to best serve the people's interests and to contribute to international peace and cooperation, and that requires intensive and continual work. My energy comes from the people, from my desire to serve them and to best fulfill their aspirations for well-being and peace.

I want to convey through your paper best wishes for prosperity, well-being and peace to the Japanese people.

REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS REPORTED

AU261520 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan reiterated in a resolute tone his demands to the USSR to change its behavior in the international arena if it wants an improvement of relations between Moscow and Washington.

In his State of the Union address to the Congress, the U.S. President stressed that it is indispensable to confirm with deeds the adherence to the principles of respecting the rights and sovereignty of others.

In connection with an agreement on controlling nuclear armament, Reagan remained by his earlier proposals and stressed that the Western military alliance insists on a balance of power as well as on the possibility of mutually controlling the implementation of the agreement.

BORBA VIEWS U.S.-USSR ARMS NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA

AU261908 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 83 p 2

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Death Race"]

[Text] The Soviet-American negotiations on limiting ("intermediate" and intercontinental range) nuclear missiles are now being resumed in Geneva in an unfavorable atmosphere and amid repeated statements of the irreconcilable positions of the two sides. As a matter of fact, it is obvious that not only a conciliatory attitude, but also a readiness to accept some of the positions of the other side are needed for any possible agreement.

If the adoption of rigid absolute positions was understandable on the eve of the negotiations a year ago, it is incomprehensible and dangerous now. For the negotiations this year already coincide with the beginning of the deployment of the new American system of missiles. Only a possible agreement between the two sides can prevent the deployment of the new missiles. In this way, the negotiations are turning into a means of blackmail. And this fact does not bode well either for the negotiations or, even less, for achieving the agreement which is so badly needed.

In other words, the Americans are going to the resumed negotiations firmly determined not to retreat from their basic so-called "zero-solution" which places the Soviet Union, which has proposed the formula for reducing the missile arsenals of the two sides to a certain equal level, in a difficult position. It places the Soviet Union not only in a difficult negotiating position but also in a difficult political position. This also applies to the West European countries which have agreed within the NATO framework to accept the new American weapons, although they have done this with the understanding that this is a last-resort solution to be implemented if there is no agreement with the USSR beforehand.

Since the prospects for achieving an agreement under these conditions are increasingly small, the West European countries are not moving closer and closer to the "zero" solution which they publicly endorse, but rather to their total arming. This involves, among other things, a threat from new Soviet missile systems which in turn represent a step closer to the prospect of the total annihilation of our continent. Is the West ready to accept the consequences of its stand? It appears that it is not and this fact may provide the framework for a new grave political crisis in the entire West European community.

Thus, the key question in this situation is not only the operational feasibility, but also the foundation of the "zero" option which the White House stubbornly continues to repeat.

This is especially true in the light of the repeated proposals of the USSR and its readiness to reduce the number of its missiles in the European part of its country by withdrawing part of these missiles from the European territory and destroying the other part. The number of responsible people who are prepared to face this fact and to act from more realistic positions in this death race of missile diplomacy is unfortunately still small. Vogel, candidate for chancellor of the German Social Democrats, is certainly one of them, whereas some others are not yet declaring themselves, expecting some of kind of miracle in the positions of and relations between the big powers, miracles which, as a rule, do not happen.

Certain American champions of a relaxation of tension or of concessions came out the worst in this confrontation. The removal of Rostow, who saw a ray of light in the tunnel of negotiations, as director of the disarmament agency attests to the irreconcilable attitude of those who nevertheless determine the American stance. As a result of this development, the American negotiators in Geneva were suddenly compelled to renounce the progress made along the lines of mutual concessions on which an agreement had already been reached and retreat to the starting irreconcilable positions.

Hence, we are witnessing a sharpening of the views of the two sides with which they are now bombarding each other either through the press or through the statements of the most responsible statesman. To be sure, neither side has closed the door on negotiations. They continue to repeat their readiness for agreement but, at the same time, they insist on their own formulas, a fact that is in effect moving the two sides further away from an agreement.

In this light, is it possible to expect something more from the visit of U.S. Vice President Bush to Europe? According to the official explanations, he is not coming to Europe for negotiations but to seek "understanding" for the American views. This is a formula which binds no one, which falls within the framework of a broader offensive to "win over Europe," but which in its own way attests to the complex nature of the situation. If, as is claimed on both sides of the Atlantic, the U.S.'s European allies are in favor of the "zero" option as the best solution, then this mission is superfluous. It seems that Washington only needs the consultations at that level in two cases: in the event that it nevertheless anticipates an alternative to the "zero" option in the negotiations with the USSR, or in the event that is preparing the ground for accepting all the consequences of its insistence on this option, which means in the event that it anticipates an interruption in the negotiations.

In any event, the exacerbation of tension is not the way to any agreements. The dominance of military reasoning over political reasoning is obvious in all combinations. And this is the cause for the greatest concern and what makes the present missile diplomacy vulnerable.

MAMULA WELCOMES LIBYAN COMMANDER ON ARRIVAL

LD261642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolution Council and commander in chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces, arrived today on an official, friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces. He is leading a delegation of his country's Armed Forces. At Batajnica airfield the high-ranking guest and the members of the delegation from friendly and nonaligned Libya were welcomed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, and his associates.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO THAILAND

AU261131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Summary] Bangkok, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- After a 3-day visit to Thailand, the SFRY Assembly Delegation led by its president, Raif Dizdarevic, left for Yugoslavia today.

In addition to several talks with Thai parliamentarians, the delegation was also received by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs.

A great similarity of views on the most topical international problems and on ways to solve the most burning problems was noted in the talks. Great opportunities for expanding mutual relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic field, were also pointed out.

Both sides expressed the need for further involvement of the two countries in preserving world peace, realizing a greater equality of countries and developing a new international economic system.

The hosts also showed interest in the comming summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. They agreed that there was need for a greater engagement of the nonaligned countries and the developing countries in removing tension in the world and in creating conditions for a more rapid development of the developing countries.

HODZA MEETS WITH ALGERIA'S LARBI BELKHEIR

LD270056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 26 (TANJUG) -- Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Larbi Belkheir, secretary-general of the Democratic Republic of Algeria Presidency, met today (Wednesday) for a friendly talk. Belkheir is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Dr. Aleksandar Fira president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court also received Belkheir and informed him about Yugoslavia's constitutional order.

Larbi Belkheir has visited the "Crvena Zastava" plants in Kragujevac, and industrial centre in the Republic of Serbia.

DETAILS OF FEC COORDINATION COMMISSION MEETING

LD261256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Several questions concerning our current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries were discussed yesterday at a session of the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] Coordinating Commission, in which republican and provincial executive council presidents participated. The session was chaired by Milka Planinc.

FEC member Janko Smole, the Federal Secretariat for Information notes, reported on the financial support of international financial organizations, by the governments of Western countries and by foreign commercial banks for the Yugoslav program of economic stabilization. It was stressed that financial resources and commodity credits must be used exclusively to increase production earmarked for exports, to boost the foreign currency reserves of the Yugoslav National Bank, to normalize the domestic market of products which are important for our standard of living and to create conditions for a better tourist season.

The presidents of republican and provincial executive councils agreed that a social accord must be adopted on ensuring and using foreign currency to pay for priority imports of raw materials and products in 1983 into the unified Yugoslav market so that further measures could be taken on the basis of this document to improve supplies to the population of some basic consumer goods and medicines. The proposed method for securing foreign currency implicit in this accord will primarily stimulate increased production to improve domestic market supplies and, to some extent, also increased production for exports so that the necessary foreign currency resources can be secured in this way for the importation of raw materials and production material required for the production of these products.

So that it can be known as soon as possible what resources can be reckoned on when entering into export arrangements, it was decided that within a specified period of time, standard criteria should be established on the use of foreign currency on the basis of the recently-adopted changes and supplements to the law of foreign currency operations and credit relations with foreign countries.

DOLANC OPENS 3-DAY MEETING ON SECURITY

LD261920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Zemun, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- A scientific-professional consultative meeting on "the implementation of the security function in the system of socialist self-management" began in Zemun today in connection with the 10th anniversary of the opening of the High School of Internal Affairs. The consultative meeting was opened by Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of internal affairs.

During the 3-day meeting, the participants will hear 16 reports, submitted by experts, and 14 papers. The objective of the meeting is to further promote scientific and expert work in security and social self-protection services.

Opening the consultative meeting, Stane Dolanc spoke of the development of the security and social self-protection system and of some characteristics of the present security situation. He said that the application of scientific knowledge and the involvement of expert cadres is becoming increasingly necessary for the successful discharge of security business. Science is expected to contribute to further theoretical elaboration and promotion of the work of social self-protection and to analyzing the causes of specific security phenomena.

Dolanc stressed that what needs to be kept in mind is that social self-protection is a constant and inseparable element of self-management relations, which by virtue of its political and security significance will evolve continually, depending on the totality of sociopolitical and economic relations and on the international situation. Social self-protection is not merely a basis for a successful work by security service; its basic task is directly to protect the achievements of the revolution, the power of the working class, national equality, social property, socialist self-management, and citizens and their integrity and property.

However, the federal secretary pointed out, the significance of social self-protection is not yet correctly understood everywhere. Some people believe that it should function only in exceptional situations and some people identify it with civilian protection and territorial defense; there is also the view that the social self-protection system is an extended arm of our organs of authority. These notions are an expression of an ideologically wrong approach and of the negation of the right of the citizens in an organized, conscious way to defend the basic values of their society.

Speaking on the development of the security service, Stane Dolanc stressed that it made a significant contribution to the victory of our revolution, and in the struggle against the remnants of class and of the quislings, particularly at the time of our conflict with the Cominform, when our nations and nationalities and the working class of Yugoslavia faced the choice of whether to develop a socialist self-management society or to accept Stalinist models.

Today Dolanc continued, individuals reproach us for the arrests, trials and other vigorous measures against the Cominformists at that time. They do not wish to understand that the whole of Yugoslavia would have become a concentration camp if we had not defended our freedom and independence in such a revolutionary and decisive way. We do not claim that there were no excesses or deviations in the work of certain members of the security service. However, our general line has always been: defense of our independence and of our own way to the future, and the development of socialist self-management and democracy.

Stane Dolanc drew attention to the fact that in periods of difficulties and intensified reactionary pressure there are usually demands for the application of the "strong arm" policy. Some people are sometimes prone to undertake administrative measures which create the impression that democratic rights and human liberties are excessively restricted in our society. Of course, society is sometimes forced to take such measures, but certainly there would have been fewer such measures if there had been more political action.

Various manifestations, which, moreover, we talk and write about a great deal, such as manifestations of nationalism, anarcholiberalism, radicalism and a whole series of various other "isms" represent political problems with which the Socialist Alliance should concern itself first and foremost, followed by the League of Communists and other organized subjective forces, and not only security organs.

Stane Dolanc made the assessment that security services in the federation, the republics and the provinces operate as a unified mechanism and that a high level of their functional unity had been attained. There are no reasons for changes in the distribution of responsibility of the federation and of the republics and autonomous provinces in the security field, which has been laid down by our Constitution and legislation. There is no need to embark on the centralization of this work in order to prevent certain inconsistencies and manifestations of inefficiency. Negative manifestations are not the result of existing solutions pertaining to our system or of exclusively subjective shortcomings. Last, but not least, our security system is not based on a more prominent role at the top, but on the primary function at grass root levels, that is, of the many factors of social self-protection.

The federal secretary said that the security situation in our country is increasingly under the impact of exacerbated international political and economic relations, economic difficulties and other contradictions in our internal development and also of enemy activity. In conditions of a complex economic situation, there emerge apologists of the "strong arm" policy, of ultraleft radicalism and of bourgeois liberalism.

The internal enemy has become more aggressive and is trying to discredit the leadership and the political system as a whole. Increasingly coming to the fore is collusion between intelligence services, enemy emigres abroad and the internal enemy which, without reliance on outside forces, has no prospect of achieving anything.

The situation in Kosovo, Stane Dolanc said, has improved in relation to the period of 1 year ago although not all problems have yet been resolved.

Subjective forces in the province are working intensively, proceeding from the LCY Central Committee platform. What is required is further democratic development of self-management relations, consistent equality and a more dynamic economic development.

In the evaluation of the federal secretary, internal affairs and judiciary organs have become more efficient in uncovering and prosecuting [words indistinct]. However, it is evident that in this respect our society expects even more serious efforts to prevent crime and to eliminate the causes which engender it.

In a number of cases of economic crime in international economic relations, Dolanc said, the intelligence component is present to a greater or lesser extent. This means that foreign intelligence services use the possibility for their own ends. In economic crime we have uncovered the presence of emigre organizations which are trying to cause harm to the Yugoslav economy.

As far as the threat to social property is concerned, an element worth studying is the circumstance that social property is under attack more from within work organizations than from outside; this means that theft is carried out by those who work in organizations of associated labor. However, outside control organs uncover a higher percentage of crime in work organizations. So, Dolanc said, the question is posed: What hinders self-protection factors in work organizations from doing what they should. In terms of the damage it causes, the so-called socially-useful crime certainly deserves special attention. What is involved is collusion between technocracy in work organizations and political bureaucracy. Accordingly, it is collusion which is exceptionally strong and which, in the situation with which we are faced, has great social power. It has the opportunity to circumvent many norms regulating economic relations in our society. What is involved are problems of investments, credits, import and export policy, customs policy and a number of other matters, stressed Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affiars, in conclusion.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES IDEOPOLITICAL ISSUES

LD262220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Some topical ideopolitical questions were discussed at yesterday's LCY Central Committee Presidium session held in Belgrade. It was stressed in the discussion that the further development of our socialist self-management practice depends to an increasing degree on the extent to which the LCY, with its united ideological and political activity, will strengthen and extend the front of those forces of our society which so far have been the protagonists of its revolutionary creative effort of our working class and working people, and of all progressive intellectual forces democratically associated in the system of socialist self-management.

All League of Communists organizations must therefore adopt a more active attitude toward the ideopolitical and theoretical aspect of their leading role and strengthen their ideological struggle in the direction of resolving current problems in the development of socialist self-management, while constantly consolidating LCY unity.

It was pointed out that working people demand that the policy of socioeconomic development, the running of the economy and the overall social, political and cultural life should be based more consistently on the essential interests of our multinational community, on the principles of equality, brotherhood and unity of its nations and nationalities, on the possibilities of the overall material and intellectual potential of our society, and on the needs of the implementation and of the further development of socialist self-management.

In this connection, critical reference was made to specific manifestations in inconsistency, hesitation and lack of unity in the implementation of our basic orientations and to the need to surmount them. Social discussions on these issues are, in the overwhelming majority of cases, an expression of the aspiration regarding the further development of the essential achievements of our resolution, and testify to the democratic character of the political and ideological life in our socialist self-management society, to criticism and self-criticism being an inherent attribute of this country, and to the freedom of scientific and artistic creative effort, and so forth.

It was pointed out that during the past few years the League of Communists had considerably neglected its activities in the field of developing ideological struggle in our public. Among other things, this had a consequence whereby sometimes certain doubts, vacillation and even ideological confusions were manifested in the League of Communists. Manifestations of conformism, indifference to social questions, concern primarily for one's narrow interests and the refusal to consider long-term intentions of our development in the solution of practical questions, and so forth, have been increasingly gaining ground in sections of our society.

In these conditions tendencies and ideopolitical orientations have been heard more conspicuously, sometimes overtly, and more frequently covertly, opposing the basic orientations of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and attempting to deny its essential achievements and values. One basic objective is to push the LCY away from the scene of ideological struggle; this has been manifested recently. The desire is to drive out constructive and critical judgement and discussions based on arguments to be replaced by ideological disorientation and by subverting and wrecking the leading forces of our society.

The League of Communists is duty-bound to oppose these reactionary tendencies and activities. The implementation of the role of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management requires the League of Communists to strengthen and improve work on the development and consolidation of socialist self-management social awareness and on rallying subjective forces, and, parallel with this, on opposing antisocialist and antiself-management forces. In developing their ideological struggle on the public scene, communists must provide fresh encouragement, more complete sources of knowledge and a clear direction to progressive criticism, and must help this criticism to be sharply differentiated from retrograde politicking. This is the road of even firmer links between the League of Communists and broad strata of the working people and of all the aspirations channelled into a comprehensive consolidation of self-management.

The League of Communists in an organized way, must develop discussions on the ideological and theoretical aspects of various topical political, social and cultural issues. In this context, a persistent and systematic buildup of increasingly favorable conditions for Marxist theoretical creative work is an important condition for the consolidation of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists. This will be contributed to by the practice of continuous development of theoretical discussions on current social questions, in which as many scientific-theoretical and cultural creative men as possible should take part. Public information media and our publishers have an important and responsible role to play in the democratic process of building unified LCY stands, in creating the conditions for the involvement of all intellectual potential on the further development of the achievements and values of our revolution, and in consolidating the overall progressive ideological front.

The League of Communists must strive to ensure that theoretical discussions constantly come face to face with the experience of the working people in production and in social work, with their immediate experience of the problems, and with the contradictions of socialist self-management processes. In this permeation of scientific-theoretical knowledge and direct sociopolitical experience of the working people, an important role has to be played by the intensified activity and the responsibility of League of Communists basic organizations, which should contribute to the consolidation of the League of Communists as a leading ideological force of our society and to the promotion of fresh experience and practice and resolute suppression of various conservative and enemy activity and actions.

Bearing in mind the significance of the questions upon which the discussion had been launched, the Presidium will continue to pay attention to individual ideological and social aspects of these questions. It was assessed that all LCY leaderships and organizations should constantly and in a comprehensive way concern themselves with these issues. It was suggested that the LCY Central Committee should discuss these problems at one of its forthcoming sessions.

SERBIAN SAWP DISCUSSES BELGRADE RADIO, TV

AU251909 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The information section of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference has expressed its support for the draft program of Belgrade Radio and Television for this year. It was stressed that it is essential to create the material conditions for preserving the current program level and for realizing new programmatic tasks as set forth in the public discussion. Here is a report by Drago Tankosic:

In all circles where public discussion was held, support was expressed for the Belgrade Radio and Television programmatic orientation. It is indisputable, it was stressed at the session, that one of the basic demands set forth in the debate is to raise the quality of the programs, from the information program to the entertainment-recreational programs.

The basic condition for improving the program -- which must, Dusan Micevic, deputy general director of Belgrade Radio and Television said in an introductory speech, increasingly express the interests of the worker class and the policy of its vanguard -- is a constant intensification of the criteria of the programmatic policy. The struggle for quality also implies a greater opening of the editorial offices of radio and television to all creators in the society. In this respect we must take very seriously the criticism expressed in the public discussion, which represents an effort to abolish the perceptible forms of group property awareness and privatization.

Information dealing with regions and reporting on problems of the associated labor was much discussed at the session. It was stressed that the radio and television programs are increasingly dealing with associated labor. However, the public discussion has shown that this is still insufficient. The presence of associated labor must be ensured not only because it is politically justified, but also because this is the most important factor of both social changes and social stabilization.

Today's discussion also pointed to the unfavorable economic position of Belgrade Radio and Television. The economic trends in recent years -- the adopted conclusions stress -- have influenced the very high increase in material costs. Under the current conditions of earning income, the implementation of the existing volume and structure of programs, as well as the technical conditions for broadcasting and receiving these programs, are seriously jeopardized.

The significant foreign currency needs for the purchase of spare parts and producer's goods which the domestic industry does not produce make the situation even more complex. The public discussion supported the proposal that corresponding measures be taken, and demanded -- as is stressed in the conclusions -- that the achieved standards of programs and the reliability of broadcasting be preserved. At the same time, a stronger orientation toward increasing the number of subscribers and program users [korisnik] and toward regular collection of subscriptions from owners of radios and television sets was pointed out.

It is demanded that Belgrade Radio and Television conduct an even more carefully thought-out action on collecting subscriptions. The section's view is that this collection should not be the concern of Belgrade Radio and Television only, but also a social task.

TV TO BROADCAST ALBANIAN-LANGUAGE NEWSREEL

LD260246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Belgrade Television is preparing to begin soon the transmission of a television newsreel [zurnal] in Albanian for members of the Albanian nationality in three municipalities of the South Morava Region -- Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja.

As noted at today's session of the Serbian SAWP republican conference section for information, this newsreel will be prepared monthly by Leskovac Radio in cooperation with the regional programming editorial board and with correspondents' offices of Belgrade Television. The transmission, which should begin in April, will last half an hour. The intermunicipal conference of the SAWP of the South Morava region has adopted a decision on the establishment of a program council for this transmission. Other material, organizational-technical for this transmission. Other material, organizational-technical and political preparations are also drawing to a close.

The newsreel in Albanian will be the second transmission by Belgrade Television in the languages of nationalities, Bulgarian having been the first. The need has been felt for some time for a newsreel in Albanian, because nearly 100,000 members of the Albanian nationality live in these three municipalities in the South Morava region.

ARTICLES ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA POLEMICS

AU201657 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 January 1983 on page 8 carries a translation of a 2,000-word article by Mija Repovz originally carried in LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene on 25 December 1982 on page 19. The article is entitled "Nationalism in Bosnia-Hercegovina: Sensitive Points and Unhealed Wounds" and takes as its starting point a speech by Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a plenum of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee in September 1982 in which he attacked "the activities of nationalists, dogmatists, liberals and clero-nationalists," without naming names.

Mija Repovz in her article supplies the names of those attacked. One of them is writer Vojislav Lubarda, who lost his job with Sarajevo television when he published a novel in which he presented "an unembellished picture of the revolution" and the fratricidal slaughter during World War II. He eventually got a job in Belgrade and wrote two more novels which were denounced in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Another is Dr Vojislav Seselj, who was expelled from the League of Communists last February and was transferred from a teaching job at the Sarajevo University to a research job.

Seselj had attacked Brana Miljus, then secretary of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Sarajevo, for plagiarism, and Profs Atif Purivatra and Hasan Susic for statements at a Madrid symposium on Al-Qadhdhafi's Green Book.

The third case is that of Petar Simunovic, assistant lecturer at the Sarajevo University faculty of philosophy, who last September criticized a book by Dr Muhsin Rizvic on literature in Bosnia-Hercegovina between the wars. Simunovic insisted that some Muslim writers praised in the book should have been described as fascist collaborators during World War II. He was criticized by Branko Mikulic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, who said at the Bosnia-Hercegovina youth congress that those who single out the collaboration of one nationality only "disunite the multinational community" of the republic.

Mija Repovz says that the three cases "point out the sensitive points about which the sociopolitical factors in Bosnia-Hercegovina allow no vacillation, and they also point out the unhealed wounds" which time has not healed. She explains that it is commonly agreed that Croatian and Serbian nationalisms "deny the authenticity of the Muslim nationality," but that the views on "Pan-Islamic tendencies as an expression of Muslim nationalism" differ. Dr Fuad Muhic, professor of law at Sarajevo University, admitted that Pan-Islamic ideas have revived among the clergy, but Seselj alleged that "some members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and some groups in the Central Committee are flirting" with them.

On the bottom half of the same page, BORBA carries a 2,200-word reprint of an article by Dzevad Tasic, originally published in Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE on 11 January 1983, entitled "Reaction: Nationalism and the So-Called Cases." After reviewing the DELO article, "which reads like a crime story," Tasic wonders why the cited cases are supposed to point out the sensitive points. He says that "it is a fact that they objectively do not favor the strengthening and the further development of brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness in Bosnia-Hercegovina and thus also in Yugoslavia." If DELO is not sure about this, it will be difficult to convince it now.

Second, Tasic states that no vacillation is allowed in Bosnia-Hercegovina in these matters because the consequence of vacillation "would be quite simply fatal," and quotes President Tito's speech in Bugojno in November 1979 to support his assertion.

Third, Tasic discusses why the unhealed wounds have not yet healed. He says it is correct to say that the truth is beneficial even if unpleasant, but one must not keep from wondering "why 'old wounds' are touched and what the purpose is behind it. It is certainly not necessary to offer any proof that the truth is not always 'naked' and 'one only,' and it is now very clear who is scratching at these old wounds, why and how he is doing it, and there is no need for explanations."

Tasic states that it shows "blindness" to talk about the incontrovertible possibility of a joint life by all the peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina. "Anything absolute is far away, this is dialectics in which there is nothing absolute or sufficient that would be so strong that it could not be endangered and even destroyed." He quotes Edvard Kardelj to the effect that nationalism is counter-revolutionary and hostile. He concludes:

"When one writes and speaks about national relations and nationalism, we believe that this certainly cannot be done outside the context of the actual relations in a community about which one writes and speaks, regardless of which community this is. If one nevertheless acts in this way and if everything is reduced to the so-called excesses, the road to a onesided and distorted picture is opened in advance.

"In conclusion, let us say something about the question posed: What is Bosnian (we would say Bosnian-Hercegovinian or Yugoslav) spirit? It exists indeed and it need not be feared: It is the spirit of brotherhood, unity, togetherness and equality. It must be cultivated and defended from all others."

KOSOVO'S HASANI ON ECONOMIC, SECURITY SITUATION

AU221454 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, has participated in the work of an enlarged session of the Klina Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo which discussed the development and transformation of the socioeconomic and self-managing relations in agriculture and in villages, appraised the political and security situation and determined the tasks of the commune's Communists in this sphere. Speaking during the discussion, Sinan Hasani said: In the past period, our activity has been oriented to economic and political stabilization. We can say that, by engaging the League of Communists and other sociopolitical structures, in the last 3 months, we have succeeded -- despite the very low productivity which, in Kosovo, was 40 percent below the Yugoslav level -- in increasing production by 6 percent, and thus the Kosovo economy is showing a positive trend at this time. Speaking about the political and security situation, Sinan Hasani stressed among other things that, despite the fact that the political and security situation in the province is constantly improving, further activities must be continued primarily in the ideological-political education of members of the League of Communists and the student and school youth.

Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 21 January 1983 broadcasts an approximately 4-minute partially indistinct report of the aforementioned session, covering much the same ground, adding the following remarks attributed to Sinan Hasani in connection with the ideopolitical education of the youth: "First, our youth must be cured from Enver Hoxha's propaganda and illusions, which have been poisoning our people during the past 2 years with deceit and calumnies. In addition, he also spoke about the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and added that increased activity is also needed in this matter on the part of the Albanian as well as the Serbian nationality, since together we can prevent this process and create the conditions to induce those who wish to return to do so and to find a place in the environment where they have been born and have lived for years on end together with Albanians and members of other nationalities"]

KOSOVO TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT

AU252049 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Summary] The Presidency of the Kosovo Trade Union Council held a meeting in Pristina today to discuss the problems of employment in the province and especially the possibility of further employment in small economies. It was stated that all social structures need to be engaged in solving the problem of unemployment in the province, and that "wide-scale concrete actions need to be organized on all levels from the local communities to the highest organs because the rate of unemployment in Kosovo is 27.3 percent, the highest in the country compared to the republics and the province of Vojvodina." It was stated that concrete plans and actions were lacking in the previous period, that employment had been carried out in a mechanical way and that the factor of investing in only one area had influenced this problem. Long-term programs should be drafted to employ young workers, as well as programs for the requalification of the new working force to meet the needs of associated labor. Increasing work productivity would also contribute to solving the problem of unemployment. "As it was stated, work productivity in Kosovo is 40 percent below that of the whole country."